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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
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† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	6287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wilmer	17th ,,
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† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Sellier	27th Sep., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Blandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,459 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 4th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 4th Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 4th August, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Middles, abt. 25 lbs.	1 0
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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Ejector Hammerless D. B.	,,	600
Muzzle Loading	,,	38

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D. B. Express, ·450, ·500	,,	350
S. B. Express, ·360, ·500	,,	200
12 Bore D. B. Rifles	,,	420
Rook Rifles, ·220, ·295, ·360, ·380	,,	105
Saloon Rifles	,,	43
Colts Magazine, ·220, ·320, ·380, ·440	,,	80
Winchester Repeating, ·220, ·440	,,	100
,, Single Shot Express, ·500	,,	70
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Quackenbush Rifles	,,	28

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,660,000

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Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 13,83,900

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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
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POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

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422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts			35
1268-15.—	Do.	do.	42
1268-17.—	Do.	do.	45
1268-19.—	Do.	do.	48

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Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

THIS COMPANY HAS SUPPLIED MANY OF THE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ltd., will send, on application, a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

A BAZAAR will be held in the Frere Fletcher School, Esplanade (near Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Buildings) in aid of the ST. JOHN'S MISSION, Umerkhadi, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., from 4 to 7 P.M., and on SATURDAY, the 6th idem, from 4 to 8 P.M.

During the Sale a CONCERT will be given, at which the following have kindly consented to assist Madame Lily Howard, Mrs. and Mrs. Seymour Dove, Mr. Ben. Defreeso and several other Ladies and Gentlemen. The following Ladies have kindly undertaken the charge of the Stalls, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Dean, The Misses Dumayne, the Children of the Church Schools, and other Friends.

Entrance Fee 8 Annas, Children Half Price.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1898, a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1898, at 5-45 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1898.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 2nd day of August 1893, a DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) Sixty per Share, being 15 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 121, Meadows Street, on and after the 5th day of August, 1898, to the registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 2nd day of August, 1898, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Duos imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner her inafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment	I.	As near as possible to 25%	payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 28th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I ..... hereby Tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. ..... as earnest deposit.

(Signed) .....

Dated .....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH,

at 5-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the OFFICERS, some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

1. Chorus.....O Lovely May .....E. German.
2. Violin Solo.....Scene de Ballet .....Ch. de Beriot. Mr. ANDERSON.
3. Part Songs..... (1) Rest, Dearest Rest..Kucken. (Male Voices only) (Unaccompanied) (2) A Vintage Song.....Mendelssohn. (With String Orchestra)
4. Solo .....La Serenata.....Tosti. Miss MOORE. Violin Obligato.....Mrs. Collie.
5. Part Song .....The Silent Land .....Gaul, (Female and Male Voices) .....(Unaccompanied)
6. Solo .....Behut dich Gott (Der Trompeter von Sakkingen).....Nessler. Mr. YOUNG. (With String Accompaniment)
7. Chorus.....The Miller's Wooing .....Faning. (With String and Wood Wind, Orchestra).

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets sold at the door or can be obtained previously at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

SHOULD it Rain this Evening, those ATTENDING the CONCERT can DRIVE under the PORCH, and ENTER, and LEAVE the TOWN HALL by the entrance at the NORTH END i. e. the Asiatic Society's end of the Building.

Their Carriages, after setting them down will be driven round the back of the Building, and out by the Southern Gate i. e. the Gate at the Custom House end, near which they will be parked.

Should, however, the weather be fine, entrance and departure will be by the large flight of steps as usual.

Those attending the Concert are requested to be so kind as to be as punctual as possible.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. E. PALMER,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE attention of Medical Practitioners, DRUGGISTS and VAIDYAS is drawn to the Government Notification No. 6292, published at page 473 of the Bombay "Government Gazette," Part I of 2nd June last, making certain changes in the Opium rules and in the form of license to be granted to Medical Practitioners and others, and they are hereby called upon to return to the Office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Opium Department, Bombay Custom House, the licenses they now hold to be renewed in the revised form by the 15th of September next, after which date all Licenses in the present form will be considered as cancelled.

J. P. ORR,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 29th July, 1898.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Agent.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

BURMA RAILWAYS COY., LTD.

SALE OF OLD STEEL TIRES.

THE Agent of the Burma Railways Company invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of 537 OLD TIRES of best TIRE STEEL, chiefly by the following makers :—

Brown Bailey and Dixon, Sheffield.
J. Brown, Sheffield.
Taylors, Leeds.
Vicker and Co., Sheffield.
Patent Shafts and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

The weight of these tires is about 40 tons and are available at the Company's Depot at Rangoon. Delivery to be taken within one month from date of purchase.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, and will be forfeited in the event of a successful Tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his office has been accepted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,
L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

SHERRIES.

		Rs.	a.
AMBER SHERRY	per doz.	17	8
GIBRALTAR SHERRY	,,	20	0
PALE DINNER SHERRY	,,	21	8
VINO de PASTO	,,	27	0
AMONTILLADO	,,	42	0

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the undermentioned dates, the following properties by order of Bai Kesarbai, the administratrix of the late Mr. Cursondas Vallubhdas, and on account and at the risk of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkarni, Executors of Amaram Kanoba, deceased (the mortgagor) :—

LOT No. 3.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1898, at 4-30 P.M.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahaluxmi, without the fort walls of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage and the temple of Kalika Devi, on the west by the shed belonging to Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, on the north by the house of Khooshal Lalchand and the Dharamsalla of Kalika Devi, and on the south by a public passage, and which said piece of land admeasures two hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, as mentioned in the previous deeds (but admeasuring ninety-one square yards as mentioned in the Pasundari Bill).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soods or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCUS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DR. JAEGER HOSIERY.—Gents' Pure Wool SHIRTS, Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

SELLING OFF.—Our Genoa TEASET with four Large Size Cups and Saucers and Japanned Tray, 24 inch size, Original price Rs. 5-14, Sale Price Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ORGANS and ORCHESTRIANS, of all kinds, Repaired, Erected, Cleaned and Tuned. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER, who is also a finisher and well-versed in calendaring. Good salary. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper, with copies of testimonials.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-8, per case, at Bandra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 18th May, 1896 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

FURTHER REDUCTION in some of our remaining articles. Our present stock must be cleared to make room for new goods. Great Bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA." care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Abyssinian Gold Charms and Lockets from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7th, 1898.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I..... hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st August to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 22, 1898.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS PURMANAND COOVERJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, late Muccadum of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Agents of the Standard and the David Mills, died in Bombay, on the 18th December, 1897, having considerable moveable property consisting among other things of what is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS from certain information received by HUNSRAJ PURMANAND the eldest son of the deceased, it appears that certain persons having conspired together have dishonestly misappropriated to their use or to the use of some or one of them and in furtherance of that purpose fraudulently transferred or caused to be transferred the valuable securities which formed part thereof into their own names or in the names of other persons and these transferees in furtherance of such fraud have sold and transferred the same to third parties with or without consideration AND WHEREAS criminal proceedings in respect of such theft, dishonest misappropriation, fraudulent transfers and converting to their own use the property of the said deceased are now pending in respect of a part of such property in the Court of one of the Presidency Magistrates at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public :—

1. That the said Hunsraj Purmanand for himself and his minor brothers who are the lawful heirs of the deceased Purmanand claims the whole of the said property as belonging to the estate of the deceased Purmanand against all the present holders or possessors thereof bona fide or otherwise.

2. That such holders or possessors of such of the property as purport to be transferred after the 15th December 1897 by the said deceased Purmanand Cooverji are hereby required to communicate immediately with the undersigned stating what property they have in their possession, power or control, how and when they came to possess it, and for what consideration and from whom it came into their hands.

3. That if any person or persons shall transfer, sell, assign or purchase, receive or part or in any way deal with the said property or any part thereof he will do so at his own risk and will be responsible for the consequences.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for Hunsraj Purmanand.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

SCHEDULE HERE IN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES OF 3½ Per Cent.

One Note of Rs. 5,000 of 1842-43, bearing No. 5417.
Nine Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the following numbers and years :—
Three of 1842-43 bearing Numbers 5416, 5418 and 5419.
One of 1854-55 bearing Number 5357.
Three of 1865 bearing Numbers 14704, 14705 and 14706.
Two of 1879 bearing Numbers 1203 and 1322.
One Note No. 14703 of 1865 of Rs. 500.

SHARES IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Five Shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 229, 234, 218, 188 and 23, the first two being of first issue and the last three being of second issue.

One Share in the Albert Press Company, Limited, No. 35.

Four Shares in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 1492, 543, 1907 and 1568.

DEBENTURES.

Three Debentures Nos. 81, 82 and 145, in the Standard Mills Company, Limited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 160,000,000 (£

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM

ESTABLISHED 1848. **LIFE OFFICE.**

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,

LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	14 7 0
35	14 3 0	35	17 13 0	35	15 14 0
40	16 1 0	40	19 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. a. } 1 bon. }	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	8 p.c.	101
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,225
Bellary	267	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	303
Bhow nugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Borneah City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	185
Colaba	500	1,000	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	1,000	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs20	490
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khanagaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahim adpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
New Bezar	250	250	all	15	220
New Indian	400	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
Prince of Wales.	400	125	125	dvd 16½	171 1-4
Sapapathy (Bellary)	150	600	0	20	460xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind Corporation	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 65	1,075
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	127
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	181
Marock & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	70
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,245	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,700
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,200
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	465
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	230
Dhun illa	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	920
Ipdo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.75	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,200
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.53	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa. 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 a. 2.	350
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs24	270
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,075
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	50	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 0	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs20	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	240
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	251
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Swan and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	590
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	350

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 0-21m., 0-48a. Low water, 6-10m., 6-54a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bank of Bombay, annual meeting, 4 p.m.

Meetings of the Empress, James Greaves, Connaught, Howard and Bullough, Leopold, and Imperial Mills, 1, Forbes Street, 4 to 4-50 p.m.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—5-15 p.m.:—Bombay Gymkhana: Messrs. Thesiger, Fischer, Lock, and Graham, vs. Mr. Savile's team: Messrs. Benson, Birkett, Savile, and Fairclough. Umpire E. L. Barton. The Gymkhana tent will be erected on the ground.

ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—On Tuesday evening, a European seaman, named Felix Lehan, was chasing a hack victoria along the Frere Road, when he accidentally fell down, sustaining injury to his right foot. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—On the night of 31st ultimo, writes a correspondent, the members assembled in the rooms of the Association for the second time this year. Bachu Kalwalkareen, who sang sweetly and scientifically, was again engaged for singing. The singing ended at 5 a.m. next day, when all the members dispersed.

THEFT AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Soorajmull Surapchand, a jeweller, having his shop at Champa Gully, has reported to the police the theft of pearls, notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 525, from a box in his pehdi during the night of Sunday last. The police upon an inquiry recovered a portion of the property valued at Rs. 352, concealed under some bedding in the pehdi.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR MISSING.—Captain Raffin of the steamship Naseri, now lying in the harbour, has reported to the police that the ship's doctor John E. D. Jones, aged about thirty-five years, left the vessel on Friday evening last to go ashore and has not since returned. He was a stranger in Bombay, and when left the ship he was wearing an ordinary white suit, deck shoes, Alpine hat and metal calendar watch with a gilt chain attached.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mombassa, Lamu, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and China, per s. s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per extra s. s. Bombay will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Verona will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Saturday.

ACCIDENT ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—John Carthy, a Eurasian loafer about thirty-five years of age, was, on Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, staggering along the Queen's Road, under the influence of liquor, when he was accidentally knocked down by a dog-cart driven by a European lady and sustained slight injuries to the back of his head and right leg. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital and detained for treatment in the D. T. Ward. Carthy was sent to the Government Workhouse about fifteen days ago, and he will again be taken there on his discharge from the hospital.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.—The Bombay Presidency Association has received the following communication from Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., conveying Mr. Herbert Gladstone's reply to the Association's telegraphic message of condolence on the death of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone:—July 1st, 1898. 4, Cleveland Square, St. James.' "Dear Sir William Wedderburn,—Will you kindly express to the members of the Bombay Presidency Association the grateful thanks of my mother and the family for the most kind and sympathetic resolution which they have been pleased to send us through you.—Very truly yours, Herbert J. Gladstone."

THE KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—The secretary of these Mills writes to us as follows: We regret we have to contradict the report published in the local column of your paper of 29th July that a few of our mill-hands had struck work in our mills on Wednesday last owing to the substitution of monthly wages for daily. We had never introduced the system of daily wages payment, not even when the plague was raging fearfully and when others had done so. The real fact is that few of the hands had earned smaller wages owing to the lower outturn given than in the previous month, and consequently they were a little dissatisfied and struck work for a few hours, but the reason was soon explained and the work was immediately resumed.

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Charles Heniger charged Mr. Framroze Pheroze Panthaki with selling watches bearing counterfeit and false Roscopf trademark. The complainant stated in his information that he was the sole agent in India of the Roscopf watches, that the watches sold by the accused bore the name of E. E. Roscopf which was a colourable imitation of the genuine Roscopf watches, and that the registration of that false trademark had been cancelled in Spain and Switzerland. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors. After some argument a consultation was held between counsel engaged in the case. The accused having undertaken to deposit 44 watches forming the subject-matter of the present charge with his solicitors, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, and also undertaking not to sell any of the watches bearing the trademark objected to within one month, the complainant declined to give further evidence, and accused was discharged.

THEFT BY A DISCHARGED SERVANT.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Parshi Luxmon, a Hindo cook, lately employed in the service of Mr. George Pollock, a boiler inspector, residing in the Mazagon Docks, with theft as a servant, of a tin of coffee valued at Rs. 3, the property of his master, the complainant. On the 18th ultimo Mr. Pollock charged the accused, who left his master's house and was going out of the dock premises, when a peon posted at the gate searched him and found a tin of coffee covered in a piece of paper and concealed under his arm pit. Being questioned by the peon, the accused stated that the tin was given to him by his master. The peon, however, would not allow him to take the article out of the dock, unless a written permission was produced from his master. The accused left the gate on the pretext of fetching the required order from his master, leaving the tin of coffee in charge of the peon and made his exit by the other gate. On the following day accused went for his pay, when his master handed him over to the police. The accused, in his defence, said that a foreman in the dock gave him the coffee in a paper bag and he took the tin from his master's bungalow to keep the coffee in. His Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE DAMAUN POST OFFICE.—On Monday, says our local correspondent, Mr. L. S. Castelino, the Postmaster of Damaun, on his return from Goa took charge of the post office of Damaun from his locum tenens, Mr. S. D. G. Fernandes. Mr. Fernandes is a landed proprietor of Meres near Panjim in Goa, and has been for some time an Advocate in Goa. About four months ago he entered Government service, and the first appointment conferred upon him was that of the Assistant Postmaster of Damaun. Within a week of his taking up the appointment, the Postmaster, Mr. Castelino, left for Goa on leave, and his duties devolved upon Mr. Fernandes, who showed superior intelligence and industrious habits in performing his duties to the satisfaction of the public, notwithstanding that the post office had, in consequence of plague cases occurring in its immediate vicinity, partially to be removed to the Government School on the beach in Lower Damaun, and there was an unusually large demand for special centenary post stamps and cards then in use. He now reverts to his post of Assistant Postmaster. From Monday new postage stamps were brought in use, the only new features noticeable in them being that the value of each stamp is prominently printed in black, while the ground of the stamps varies in colour according to its value.

NAGPUR NOTES.—As I write, says a correspondent, the sky is overclouded, the moon and the stars are dimmed, and the drops of rain seem to be a precursor of a further heavy downpour. Since the rain on Friday before last we have had rain again, that on Wednesday last falling little short of that on the Friday previous. The Young Men's Guild Cricket Club Concert came off last Monday evening and was an unqualified success. The vocal duet by Mrs. Barlow and Miss Stanyon was very good. Dr. Hammond's songs were most heartily received. "Waterloo" by Mr. Somerville brought memories of the "Iron Duke" which every reference to that battle always call up, while "Flight of Ages" was another link of some days ago and was well rendered by Mr. Barclay. And last, but by no means the least, entertaining was Mr. Nedham's historical reading "King Robert of Cicily." The programme was brought to a close at about midnight, by the singing of the "National Anthem. The feast of St. Anne was celebrated on Sunday in St. Francis de Sale's Cathedral with much solemnity. The music was very sweet and the attendance large. The Bishop being away the Vicar-General, assisted by two priests, conducted the service.—The postal van came to grief last Sunday by the horse taking fright at a tonga while conveying the mails from the station to the post office on the railway overbridge. The horse got out of control and running against a post upset the van which is now in pieces in the post office compound. The report on the Mayo Hospital by Dr. Harris, who was our late Civil Surgeon and is now Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, contains a suggestion that ten nurses be attached to the several wards of the Mayo and Dufferin Hospitals. The want of trained nurses has been a great drawback to the comfort of the sick, and I have no doubt the recommendation of Dr. Harris will meet with the consideration it deserves. There was a fashionable wedding last Thursday, the contracting parties being the daughter of Mr. Stanyon, Divisional Judge, and Mr. Ridsdale the District Traffic Superintendent of Bilaspur, B. N. Ry. After the ceremony at the Church of England a ball was held at the C. P. Club which was attended by a large number of both sexes. Dancing was kept up till 2-30 p. m., when the strains of "God Save the Queen" intimated to all that it was time to depart.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—The Ahmedabad Municipality, writes our correspondent, is going to curtail the right of franchise in the matter of its elections, which was enjoyed by the people for more than a decade. The following proposals were put before a special general meeting on Wednesday last, when the quorum not having been formed, the meeting was dissolved: "That persons owning immovable property yielding a rental of Rs. 100 or upwards per year shoud have the right of voting at the general elections, and not those whose property was worth Rs. 3,000 or upwards as had been the case up to now; that persons paying Municipal tax of Rs. 9 per year should be recognized as voters, which up to this time those paying Rs. 6 had the right to vote at a Municipal election; that servants of Government and those of the registered companies drawing a salary of Rs. 40 per month should be held voters, instead of persons getting Rs. 30 as had hitherto been done; that persons drawing a monthly pension of Rs. 20 and upwards are qualified to vote, instead of Government servants drawing Rs. 15 or more. To consider these propositions a general meeting of the members will meet this week. Of course this is meant to reduce the number of voters in order, it is said, to lessen the trouble of the Municipal servants at the time of elections, which they are not able to undergo owing to a long list of voters. No doubt the people generally are very bitterly opposed to these measures being passed as they will deprive a very large number of their rights of voting. Dr. Suleman Ibrahimji, M.D., a local medical practitioner, was charged at the instance of Shaik Umerkan, a jamadar in the city police force, with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code. Dr. Soloman, on the other hand, charged the said police Jamadar with using insulting and abusive language under Sec. 504 I. P. C. to the complainant. Both the cross-actions came on for hearing on Wednesday last before Rao Bahadhur Ramchander Icharam, the first-class magistrate of Ahmedabad. In the first case after the prosecutor was examined by the police prosecutor, the charge was withdrawn by him under sec. 207 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. The latter case being compounded, the accused was discharged by the court. Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Nariman, of Surat, will take charge of his new appointment as Civil Surgeon here on Thursday next as Dr. Bartholomeuz is going to England by the mail of the 6th inst. Dr. Bartholomeuz will most probably leave Ahmedabad on the 4th. The prediction of the weather prophets here has really come to pass, as we had during this last fortnight twelve inches of rain, making a total of 25 inches. In the Hindu month of Sravan we had a very heavy downpour. On Saturday last, more than three inches of rain were measured in the city alone. All throughout Guzerat a good fall was gauged, and we expect a plantiful harvest this year provided the last fall comes in regular time. Yesterday the mail train did not arrive here from Bombay till 6 p.m., and there was no distribution of postal letters yesterday owing to the lateness of the hour. This was owing to breaches near Amalsar station.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MANEKJI DOSSABHOY VACHA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the matter, with the protection order, on the ground that the insolvent had no time to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sirvai, opposed the application, but at the same time consented not to arrest the insolvent. His Lordship, accordingly, granted a week's protection order.

RE JAIPAL SEJPAL.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that an inspection of the books of account was not completed. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that that was the third adjournment asked for. His Lordship granted a week's adjournment.

RE NANABHOY COWASJEE ENGINEER.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted three weeks' interim order.

RE DEWCHAND JIWARAJ.

On the motion of Mr. J. R. Kadarani, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KHIMJI LADHA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, for the petitioning creditor consented, and his Lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule accordingly.

RE VINCENT CURREY.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, his Lordship granted the insolvent an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE DAYABHOY SARUPCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE KHODABUX FAKIRMAHOMED.

On the motion of Mr. J. R. Kadarani, the insolvent was granted permission to amend his schedule.

RE J. E. LEWES.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE RAHIMMTOOLLA MOTAR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE CHAGANLAL JEWRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL LATIFF HAJI ABDUL KARIM.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE PESTONJI CUVERJI TASKER.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, his Lordship granted insolvent the usual interim order.

RE ALLI MAHOMED RAJAK.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges Edward Augustus Ford; Gunpat Khessyo; Bapu Baloo; Dorabji Framji Sodawaterwalla; Daniel Walter; Mulji Purshotum; and Jan Mahomed Haji Ebrahim.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PLAGUE.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S VIEWS.

PROFESSOR KOCH has communicated his observations on the spread of the bubonic plague in India to the German Public Health Society. He says among other things:—

"Till not long ago it was believed that the plague was a thing of the past, but its outbreak in Hongkong, Bombay, Tripoli, &c., during the last decade has rectified that error. From of old efforts were made to solve the riddle of the origin of this murderous pestilence, but they proved vain till Kitasato and Yersin found the germ in a characteristic bacillus, and proved it to be the only cause of the disease by experiments on animals. This discovery indicated new paths and imposed new tasks on hygiene. The historically known ways of the spread of the disease prove the existence of a series of geographically independent plague foci. The Mesepotamian one has been known since ancient times. A second focus from which the disease spreads both south-eastwards to China and southwards to India must be presumed to exist in Thibet, and a third at a point in the District of Assam, on the Arabian Coast. I have found a fourth in Kissiva, North of our African colonies. We owe it to the extremely laborious, but also brilliantly successful work of the Army Surgeon Zupitza that we are now fully informed as to the epidemic there, which has been known for about eight years. There is not the slightest doubt that the disease of the negroes there is both bacteriologically and pathologically the genuine bubonic plague. The country of Kissiva, however, cannot be regarded as the real focus, which must be sought for near Lake Victoria. The cultivation of the banana probably contributes considerable to the spread of the plague bacilus, for the negroes there live exclusively on bananas, the broad leaves of which, a metre high, form such dense groves that neither a breath of air nor a ray of sunshine can penetrate, and they must be regarded as the real breading places of the plague germ. The death of enormous numbers of rats is regarded as a sure omen of the approach of plague in Africa, India and China. The plague must, therefore, be regarded primarily as a rat disease and only secondarily as a human one. From tropical Africa the plague found its way some years ago to Tripoli. It may be hoped that it will not be able to resist the advance of general civilisation and that it will prove possible to expel it even from the last foci of the quite uncivilised parts of Central Asia and Africa whither it has crept."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	51 13	51 89	51 90	47 78
Wednesday, August 3rd	0 16	0 67	0 13	0 53
Total	51 29	51 75	52 03	48 36
Total fall to August 3rd, 1897	45 0	45 27	47 90	45 5
Total fall to August 3rd, 1896	67 35	67 34	72 30	66 35

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	136	14
On the 1st August 1898	2	95
Total	139	9

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	55
On the 1st August	0	10
Total	30	65
Total fall up to 1st August 1897	17	47
Total fall up to 1st August 1896	42	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·517	Calm	2	93·6	82·1	80	..	12·77	+3·71
Sirsa	29·490	SE	1	98·3	79·4	77	..	5·12	..
Delhi	29·470	SSE	3	87·2	78·9	91	0·20	7·37	−6·21
Agra	29·451	SE	5	89·0	79·8	87	0·70	7·10	−3·34
Cawnpore	29·466	Calm	1	90·3	80·1	94	0·08	18·87	..
Allahabad	29·456	E	3	91·1	80·3	95	0·04	20·08	+1·07
Jhansi	29·475	NW	4	88

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

THE price of Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday in London, to 111 1-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher at 103 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, at 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £63. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5 8d.; Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer in value, at 27 1-8d. per oz.; and 1-8 cent in New York, at 58 3-4 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·85 dollars. About £125,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,780,000 quarters, compared with 2,020,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 27s., August-September shipment, to Hull; and Red Karachi at 26 1-4s., August-September shipment, to Hull. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37s., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpool Cottou market, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, at 3 23-64d. per lb. for August delivery, and 3 19-64d. for December-January. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet.

There was no movement in the prices of Cotton in New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands continuing at 6 1-16 cents per lb., September Futures at 5·88 cents per lb., and December at 6·02 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton Market has continued quiet in tone to-day, and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower for forward delivery. A moderate business has been done, exporters taking 900 bales, comprising Bengal, Jaura, and Shegaum; and the Mills 1,100 bales, of which Dharwar, Wadhwan, and Broach formed the bulk.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Monday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,435 bales.
Wheat	4,891 cwts,
Linseed	5,817 "
Rapeseed	21,524 "
Gingellyseed	904 "
Poppyseed	4,477 "
Castorseed	1,538 "
Rice	1,258 "

FREIGHTS are steady. A line has been done for Antwerp at 17s. per ton, but sellers have since asked 18s. and 17s. 6d. for September.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate business in Bank Paper was reported; but no Merchants' Bills were forthcoming, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 27-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs .....1·08	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull at 95 3-8 and 95 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 86 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 15 lower; Western India, Rs. 10; and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,265 per share.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 39-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacIntyre arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on 30th afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here, or Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on 30th evening.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For Judgment.

531-97—Roughton and B—Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha vs The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co—Craigie L and O.

676-95—M H Khan—Goolam Mohomed Shaik vs Haji Noormohomed Hajee M—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

257-93—Maganlal and R—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri

652-97—Shamrdo P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Arjesir H and D

305-94—Crawford B and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhundas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co

64-97—Captain and V—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchandra Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.

580-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Luckhimjee vs Hemraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S

339-96—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohamed Ismail bin Hajee Abdul Cassum Cazrani vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and Co—Payne G and S

535-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramnath Salegram and others vs Chegu Sabharayndo—K J Mantri

278-97—Jehangir and S—Nagsey Koorpal vs Laljee Shamjee and others—Matubai and J

438-97—Manshukal D and J—Shirichand Jetha and others vs Balkrishna Ramchandra and others—In person

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolal Dalsukh—Payne G and S

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Sonitedo Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Commercial Cause.

228-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Soozanchand Sewdas and others vs Dolutram Gulabchand—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atamram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Kuttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

247-98—James Peace—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C O Brien—Metham B and Noble.

123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pisi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M.

231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrandas Karra vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee and others—Hiralal M and M

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Babooljee—Payne G and S

320-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd July, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	230	...	630
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	750	700	...	1,450
Total for 3 weeks ...	1,150	930	..	2,050
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	330	117	1	448
Per mile of Ry do.	19	7	..	26
Total to corresponding date do.	1,153	562	5	1,720

Increase for the week .....Rs. 152

Ditto to date ..... " 330

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STOCK—July 29, at 31-2, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Cecil G Stock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRIESTLEY—BRUCE FOOTE—July 30, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev T Foulkes, Captain Charles E N Priestley, 2nd M L, youngest son of the late General F J B Priestley, M S C, to Mary Agnes (May), daughter of R Bruce Foote, Supdt, Geol Survey of India, Retired.

RAWSON—HILL—July 23, at Amalapuram, Godavery District, by Mr Handley Bird, of Coimbatore, Robert W Rawson, to E Ethel Hill, both of the Godavery Delta Mission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Justice.—Better address you observations to the Selection Committee.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

ON the 22nd July, Lord Salisbury, when informed that the Chinese were being threatened by other Powers when they proposed to give concessions to British subjects, authorised Sir Claude Macdonald, the British member of Pekin "to inform the Chinese Government that Great Britain will support them against any Power committing an act of aggression upon China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways or other public work in China." Now if we turn to the proceedings in Parliament on the 26th April we shall find that the Foreign Office refused to do in January last what it has now undertaken to do—namely to support China in certain contingencies against the aggression of other foreign Powers. Mr. J. M. Maclean asked the leader of the House, Mr. Balfour, if her Majesty's Government had taken any notice of the passage in Sir Claude Macdonald's telegraphic despatch of 31st January, in which it was stated that in reply to the British member's exhortations to China to make a stand against Russian threats, the Chinese Government had said that a promise of protection against Russia would be the only thing that would help them. Mr. Balfour's reply was specific and unequivocal. The request of the Chinese Government was practically equivalent to a demand that we should guarantee the territory of China; "that is certainly not a demand which under present circumstances ought, in our opinion, to be granted." Mr. Maclean pressing the point and asking, "Was not what China asked for a promise of protection against Russia?" Mr. Balfour stated that protection against any foreign Powers "involves amongst other consequences the guaranteeing of the territory of the Power which asks for protection," which is undoubtedly the case. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Balfour defended the action of Government in the matter in question, and declared that no Statesman of either party nor any man in his senses would desire the Government to undertake a liability which might involve the Empire in war with other Powers. More recently Lord Salisbury lamented the helplessness of China when confronted with the demands of other nations and said that her one hope lay in building up a strong army and navy, in which effort Great Britain would be prepared to give her every assistance, provided the conditions were such as would make the efforts of reform sincere and effectual.

Now, after thinking over the suggestion made in January last, and then scouted as wholly preposterous, Lord Salisbury decides to give the guarantee quite as a matter of course. The reasons for withholding it six months ago, if cogent then, are equally cogent now. If it be prudent and politic and expedient to guarantee China against the aggressions of foreign Powers in August, it would have been equally prudent, politic and expedient to have given the guarantee in January. Indeed, it would have been far more expedient, for had China been then promised the support she asked for, Lao-Chau if there be any real protective virtue in such a guarantee, would not have been ceded to Germany, with the province of Shantung as a cabbage garden; Port Arthur and Talienwan would not have been leased to Russia, and France would not have received by way of "compensation," exclusive rights in Yunnan and Kwantung. The Open Door would have been kept open; "equality of opportunity" would have held the field against spheres of influence and other Machiavellian devices of the kind. That is of course what must have been the result if the promise of support against external aggressions had kept possible aggressors on their good behaviour, or would have brought them to their senses if they presumed on our forbearance. In default of that promise of protection, which Mr. Maclean in April in vain taunted the Government with refusing China has been parcelled out into vast spheres of influence, of which as is usual in such cases, by far the largest, the Yangtze Valley, has fallen to our share. The basin of that mightest of rivers has an area of some 680,000 square miles, and a population of 200,000,000, of the most Chinese of the Chinese, the most industrious and the most prosperous of the Celestial host. Russia has got her two ports, Germany one, and we have Wei-Hai-Wei overlooking all three. Things having got to that stage, and about a fortnight after Lord Salisbury had declared that everything was "smiling" on the Government, that guarantee of protection is given which in Mr. Balfour's words "involves amongst other things the guaranteeing of the territory of that Power which asks for protection." Have we, after six months hesitation, deliberately accepted the heavy responsibility of guaranteeing the territory of China against the further encroachments of rival States, if those encroachments take the form of pressure in the matter of concessions for railways and other public works? If that be the case—and if the guarantee be observed—a quarrel of contractors and concessionaires at Shanghai or Pekin may any week, land us in a war with one or other, possibly with all those rival Powers. It was that weighty consideration that gave the Government pause last January, and in April made the Leader of the House turn a deaf ear to the reproaches and sarcasms of the Honourable member for Cardiff. What has happened in the interval to justify a change of policy so complete and so momentous?

IN the absence of a local Mr. Hennikar Heaton, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, keeps an eye on the doings of the Post Office, and every now and then gives to the conductors of that valuable institution a salutary reminder that it exists primarily for the public benefit and convenience, and not as the postal clerk apparently believes, for instructing the public in the minutia of its rules, and in the correct official method of addressing an envelope. Last year the Chamber successfully resisted the attitude of the Post Office in favouring a later departure of the outgoing English mail steamer than 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons which would have been extremely inconvenient to the mercantile community here. We trust that similar success will attend the representation it has now made to the Post Master-General, regarding irregularities and delays in the local deliveries. The test letters posted in various parts of the city yielded results showing that there is room for great improvement, even on the basis of the existing five daily deliveries. The whole of the letters sent through the Parel office, to take the worst example, were delayed on the average nearly 24 hours, while one of them was 53 hours in reaching its destination. The postal town for some of these missives was it appears Dadar, and not Parel, and there is no system of direct inter-communication with these offices. In fact Dadar is not included in the postal delivery system of Bombay, but is attached to Poona. It is impossible to conceive why so anomalous an arrangement should be continued in regard to a growing suburb of the city, included in the limits of the island, and through its factories having a large business correspondence with the Fort. The inconveniences of the arrangement are not counterbalanced by a single advantage, excepting that it has the merit, dear to the eyes of some officials, of antiquity. There is no wonder that the postal address of many localities in the city is unfamiliar to the public, seeing that the deliveries frequently take place not from the sub-offices in the same ward or section, but from some other office. For instance there are outlying parts of Girgaum, whose residents do not receive their letters until many hours after the proper time if they are not addressed to Tardeo. Greater care in sorting local letters, and a system of direct inter-communication between the sub-offices, would go a long way to obviate the inconveniences caused by these delays. When mistakes are made as to the sub-office of delivery, or when as sometimes happens the sorters themselves put the letters in the wrong bag, it is simply absurd for the receiving office to return them to the G. P. O., instead of sending them to the proper sub-office a short distance off.

The reply of the Postmaster General to the complaints of the Chamber makes a great point not only of the incorrect sub-office given in several of the addresses of the test letters, but also of the fact that some of them were posted unnecessarily early for the next clearance. The answer of the Chamber very rightly points out that to have been specially careful to post the letters only just before the hour of clearances would not have met the object of the Committee in instituting the test. As Mr. Marshall says, "the public, as a rule, are apt to write and post their letters at the hours most suitable to themselves or business demands, without bearing in mind, if indeed, they are always aware of the exact periods of clearance at the various offices and the object to be kept in view, my Committee venture to submit, is not that the public should adapt themselves to post office hours but that postal arrangements should meet public requirements." Another answer given by Mr. Merrett was that as regards some of the letters "admittedly irregularly dealt with, the fault lies not so much with the working of the system as with the agents entrusted with working it." This is undoubtedly true, as the long suffering public knows to its cost. The delivery peon has a habit of retaining in his possession letters involving an addition to his journey or the mounting of an extra flight or two of stairs, until sufficient letters have accumulated to make it worth his while to ease his bag of them. The peons work many hours on very small pay, and their position might well be improved, but that is no reason why these irregularities should be allowed. The inspecting staff should be strengthened, and neglect of duty in this way should be departmentally punished. The public should assist in the detection of such delays (which can easily be traced from the post mark) by complaining to the postal authorities or by warning the delivery peon when it is a first offence that they will do so if the neglect is repeated. But the chief point of the Chamber's correspondence is that even where no irregularities take place, the existing delivery service is insufficient to meet the present requirements of the city. While Mr. Marshall's letter points to the adoption of hourly deliveries such as Calcutta possesses, as an ideal for the future, it does not ask more than an addition of two deliveries to the present number. The Committee believe this would lead to an enormous increase of correspondence, as letters now sent at great expense by hand would be posted if the public found that they would reach their destination within a reasonable period. In this way the enhanced revenue of the Post Office would more than meet the additional cost, and the public would have more cause than ever to be grateful for a valuable and in many respects progressive service. Mr. Merrett's letter while pointing out that some time will be occupied in dealing with such a "large question" has promised that careful consideration shall be given to the proposals of the Chamber. Meanwhile the postal authorities may well take more active measures than heretofore to reduce to a minimum the irregularities of which such frequent complaint is now made.

THE success of Clive Durant in the High Court, to which he appealed against a fine of Rs. 200 inflicted on him by the Chief Magistrate of the Presidency Police Court for repeated insults and insolence, must not be taken as a justification or license for such behaviour by accused persons under similar circumstances in future. The offence is also provided for in the Penal Code, which makes such misconduct in a Court of Justice punishable by six months' imprisonment. Mr. Justice Parsons who Mr. Justice Ranade sat in appeal, and gave the Court's decision, stated that the Magistrate should have called upon the accused to say, if he wished to make any statement in the Court. That of course may be good law, but no such proviso is to be found in Section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which the case was dealt with. That Section provides a summary means of dealing with a gross form of offence, and thus avoids the delay and formality of a trial before another tribunal under the Penal Code. The Magistrate had repeatedly warned Durant that if he persisted in using insulting language to the Bench he would be fined. Such warnings were disregarded. To have asked him whether he wished to make any statement as to why he should not be fined, would have been an invitation to repeat his insults. However, the High Court held that a case decided by the High Court many years before Section 480 of the I. P. C. was in existence, made it incumbent on the Magistrate to ask accused what he had to say why a fine should not be imposed upon him. The omission to do so vitiated the Magistrate's decision, which is reversed, and the fine has to be refunded. The effect of this ruling is that, Clive Durant recovers the amount of the fine imposed upon him. The Presidency Magistrate may however now or at any other more convenient time call upon Durant to say why he should not be fined, and if what he says be not satisfactory, fine him Rs. 200 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Or the Magistrate may send the accused before another Magistrate, to answer for his offence under the Penal Code; on conviction the accused might then be sent to prison for six months. Throughout the vexatiously protracted proceedings in the remarkable case in which Durant and others are being prosecuted for offences even more serious than that of insulting the majesty of justice, Mr. Sanders-Slater has shown an enviable example of patience and forbearance under repeated insults, and it is probable that he will take no further action in the matter. But the offence is very real, and the punishment provided for it by the law is not in doubt.

THE Lindula-Mecca disaster report is an unnecessarily verbose document, being practically a repetition of the evidence given at the enquiry. Briefly stated the story is this:—The British India steamer Lindula which had just left the Sandheads broke down. The steamer Mecca of the same company sighting her took her in tow. The hawser broke and the Lindula was adrift with some amount of weigh on, when the Mecca steaming towards her to pick up the hawser again literally placed herself in front of the Lindula and was rammed. Forty-seven lives were lost including that of the commander of the Mecca, Captain Parkman. The poor man, possibly never desired to leave his vessel from the first moment of disaster. When a master-mariner lost a ship in the old days it was the making of his fortune. In these days it is his professional ruin. He is summarily dismissed his employer's service and notwithstanding an unblemished record of thirty or forty years is, held up to public derision and ignominy by shipowners who batten on his misfortunes and the results of his dangerous vocation. In the case of Captain Parkman, it is evident from the report of the Board of inquiry that they held him to blame for the collision, though they convey this opinion in graceful and sympathetic terms. The disaster which followed was due in great measure to the passengers rushing the boats and climbing into them before they were properly lowered and manned. Who was responsible for this occurrence and whose duty it was to prevent the boats being rushed, the court does not attempt to discover. But after praising Captain Parkman and his chief officer for standing by their ship to the last the court looks round for some one to be hanged, and promptly seizes upon the engineers. Mr. Hislop, the chief engineer of the Lindula, is first blamed for keeping an untidy log and then for not repairing his broken shaft. Having regard to the fact that it was found possible to repair temporarily the shaft of the Lindula, so as to enable her to move under steam, with little or no trouble, and in the comparatively short time between the hour when Captain Stewart seeing that the Mecca would founder, gave directions to have the shaft repaired and the hour at which those repairs were concluded; that the report made by Mr. Hislop, the Chief Engineer, to Captain Stewart, to the effect that it was advisable to go under tow, was somewhat hasty and ill-considered. The court was also inclined to think that, having regard to the position of the Lindula at the time of the collision, if Mr. Hislop had displayed more energy and had at once on the occurrence of the breakage set about repairing the shaft, it might not have been necessary at all for the vessel to have gone under tow. Of course had he been successful in effecting those repairs the Mecca would never have gone alongside the Lindula at all. Then Mr. Hewitt, Chief Engineer of the Mecca, is taken in hand and ordered to be severely censured. It is said that, although he had plenty of time to do so, he took no steps to close the tunnel watertight door in the engine-room when the water was found to be pouring into that room. He states that the ratchet was not in its place, but the court thinks that is a matter which he should have seen to, and does not at all mitigate his negligence in not closing the door. Were it not for the fact that they were unable to come to a definite finding that no other damage was done to the Mecca, than that resulting in the breach made in the engine room, and that water was not making in other parts of the vessel, they would have considered this a matter on which a charge of negligence should be framed. The vessel having gone down, they say they are unable to determine whether the closing of the door would have saved her. If the vessel had remained afloat there would have been little to determine. But unfortunately she did not; and there is much more left undecided by the Board than is decided. The Board was constituted of a magistrate and two master-mariners. The question which proved to them a stumbling block is one affecting engineers, and engineers generally have a legitimate cause for complaint that in a cause of the kind engineering skill and experience should not have been represented in the constitution of the Marine Court.

THE Bombay Open Polo Tournament will commence on Tuesday 4th October.

A GOVERNMENT notification has been issued appointing Superintendent Brewin of the Bombay Police Force, as District Superintendent of Police, third grade, and to perform the duties of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General Police, Poona. Mr. Brewin leaves to-day (Thursday), to take charge of his new appointment.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade heard the argument on an application made by Clive Durant against a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th May last, found him guilty of contempt of court by using insolent language, under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Clive Durant appeared in person in support of his application, that the magistrate's decision be reversed, while the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the magistrate's order. Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, after hearing arguments, said the magistrate ought to have called upon the accused to say if he wished to make any statement to the court. The irregularity, as pointed out in Kasinath Vithal vs. Daji Govind, B. H. C. reports vol. 7, p. 120, was fatal to the order. The magistrate's order was therefore reversed, and the fine of Rs. 200 was directed to be refunded to the applicant.

THE Municipal Corporation passed, at its meeting yesterday, a resolution expressing its sense of the great loss sustained by it by the death of the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, who had been one of its members for several years past. The Corporation adjourned out of respect to his memory.

TWO companies of the 8th Bombay Infantry, one under Lieutenant Barton and the other under Subedar Hurry Singh, are, it is understood, to be employed in breaking up a gang of dacoits, which has been giving serious trouble in both Thana and Nasik districts for some time past. Both companies have been warned for active service out of Bombay.

THE Government of India have decided that the period for which the Bombay Municipality may borrow a loan of twenty lakhs on account of plague expenditure may be extended to twenty years, instead of being limited to ten as fixed under the rules of Government regulating borrowing for this purpose.

THE moveable column in the Swat Valley remains for the present in camp at Khar, but it is ready to move, should occasion require. As, however, the Swatis do not show any great interest in the Bajour embroglio, no precautionary movement towards Chakdarrah is likely to be necessitated.

ENTRIES for the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition close on Saturday. The average show of pictures seems already assured.

IT is expected that several thousand pounds will be sent out to India by the promoters of the Indian Heroes Fund. The money will be used to supplement the grants made from the Indian Patriotic Fund.

THE Simla Municipal committee have resolved to apply at once to Government for a loan of three lakhs, which is half the cost of the new scheme for improving the sewage arrangements and increasing the water-supply of the station.

MAJOR-GENERAL BADCOCK, C. B., C. S. I., Quartermaster-General in India, left India by last week's mail steamer for England, and as he has taken long furlough, it is most improbable that he will rejoin his appointment. He has nearly 37 years' service to his credit, for he came out as an ensign on the old General List Infantry in October 1861, having obtained his commission before he was eighteen years of age.

THE remnant of the improvised Depot Mountain Battery at Rawalpindi is, it is believed, to be converted into a permanent native Mountain Artillery Depot, under command of a subaltern, Royal Artillery, and attached to the Kohat Garrison Battery, being permanently stationed in Kohat. This will supply a much felt want, and can be expanded to a larger unit in event of heavy drain on it, as in the recent campaign. The new depot unit will consist of two guns.

AT the annual meeting of the Bengal Mining Association the Chairman, Mr. Gray, referred again to the inadequacy of the railway accommodation available for the Bengal coal trade, and urged that what was needed was not more rolling-stock but another line of railway between the coal-mines and the seaboard. He prognosticated that the coal trade would in time become the principal trade of Bengal.

THE Approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for week ending 23rd July, were Rs. 10,15,738; miles open 1,705·09; per mile open, Rs. 596. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 9,55,218; miles open 1,702·45; per mile open, Rs. 561. Increase, earnings, Rs. 60,520; miles open, 2·64; per mile open, Rs. 35. From 1st July, 1898, to 23rd July, 1898, earnings, Rs. 34,93,783. From 1st July, 1897, to 23rd July, 1897, earnings, Rs. 33,12,567, increase, Rs. 1,81,276.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 23rd of July was 197, against 203 and 158 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 42. There were four deaths from cholera, against six and two in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by five. There were three deaths from plague against 12 and 9 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus against five in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 52 and 29 respectively, against 51 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·0 per mille per annum against 25·2, the mean of the last five years.

THE Government of India have just decided to alter the caste constitution of the 24th and 26th (Baluchistan) Regiments of Bombay Infantry. The Afghan element will be eliminated, with the exception of the Ghazni Hazaras, and also all northern Pathans except the Waziris and Khattaks. Two companies of Sikhs other than Jats will be enlisted for each battalion. The composition of the 24th will be 2 companies of Ghazni Hazaras instead of 1, 2 of Sikhs, 2 of Punjabi Mahomedans, 1 Waziri and 1 Khattak. The 26th will be similarly constituted as regards Sikhs, Waziris, Khattaks and Ghazni Hazaras, and they will retain their two companies of Baluchis and Brahuis. They have never enlisted Punjabi Mahomedans. This change in the above two regiments marks a most important departure in the native army: for at last the smaller but sturdy Sikhs who are not Jats are to be enlisted. For many years past we have advocated the utilisation of this good material in the form of Sikh rifle regiments, but there has been such a strong feeling about enlisting only the Jat that nothing has been done. Now the humbler Sikh is to be given a trial as a soldier, and we are convinced that he will acquit himself well. If this prove to be the case, there will be no difficulty about obtaining recruits. It would be an excellent thing to give each of the three Baluch battalions, namely, 27th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry new Sikhs companies in place of their Punjab Mahomedans.

THE Sanitary Board in the Punjab some time ago proposed that in cases of marked improvement in village sanitation, individuals should be given *khillats* and communities remitted a part of their land revenue dues. The proposal met with the approval of the Government, and Sir Mackworth Young in a circular to the Commissioners and Superintendents of the Cis-Indus Divisions, expresses the opinion that "a scheme of the kind by which the native energy of villages would be called out, and all villages would have an inducement to improve their sanitation, might produce encouraging results." He accordingly desired that the experiment should be tried of a District Board offering to pay a considerable fraction of the revenue demand of the one village in each *taksil* which showed the best results during the year 1898, the adjudicators being the Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon aided by one or two native officials.

THE *Times'* Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent telegraphs that the House of Assembly of Dominica has accepted Imperial assistance on the Imperial terms.

THE Lockwood Memorials are to be a window in York Minster, a brass in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a child's cot in the London Hospital. It is also proposed to have two portraits painted of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, one for Lady Lockwood and the other for the National Portrait Gallery.

THE Rev. Robert Herbert Story D. D., who has been appointed Principal of Glasgow University in succession to Dr. Caird, is one of the leading lights in the Church of Scotland. He was born at Roseneath Manse, Scotland, on January 28, 1835, being the son of the Rev. Robert Story, minister of that parish. He received the degree of D. D., "honoris causa," from the University of Edinburgh in 1874. He was appointed in 1886 one of her Majesty's Chaplains, and elected by the General Assembly to the office of Deputy Clerk, in succession to Dr. Milligan. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

President McKinley has published the terms of peace imposed upon Spain.

The official statement agrees with what has already been telegraphed, except the question of the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts which is not mentioned.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Aug. 3.

It is reported both at Washington and Madrid that Spain has accepted the principal conditions of the terms of peace.

IMPERIAL VISIT TO FREIDRICHSRUH.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have visited Freidrichsruh where they attended a private service in the death Chamber.

Their Majesties have now proceeded to Berlin.

THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

Aug. 3.

The Emperor Willian has withdrawn his offer of a sepulchre in Berlin Cathedral, for the interment of the body of the late Prince Bismarck, owing to his Majesty having been informed of a strongly expressed wish of the deceased statesman that his remains should be buried at Staghill, close to his old home at Freidrichsruh.

MR. THORBURN'S SPEECH AT SIMLA.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Northrook called attention to the speech, recently made by Mr. Thorburn at Simla and moved, for the production of the official correspondence relating thereto.

Lord Onslow replied that under the Code applicable to the whole of India, there existed ample authority for the impressment of transport, and the system might be applied to Great Britain itself in stress of war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked that the hire of paid men, and of animals requisitioned in India was very liberal.

The motion was eventually withdrawn, Lord Onslow promising to enquire more precisely into the regulations.

KING ALFONSO.

Aug. 2

His Majesty the King of Spain has recovered.

THE WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The House of Commons has passed the grant-in-aid of the West Indian Colonies.

In the course of the discussion on the vote Mr. Chamberlain said, that Government will continue its efforts to secure the abolition of the Sugar Bounties.

He denied that countervailing duties would be contrary to Free Trade. The Government, however, did not contemplate imposing such duties at present but reserved freedom of action in the matter.

THE LATE ITALIAN RIOTS.

Signors Deandreis and Turate, members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, have been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for complicity in the Milan riots.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

TRIBESMEN KEEN FOR A FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Up to Monday night the negotiations were proceeding between the Dir and Nawagai Chiefs. It is locally computed that twelve thousand men are assembled on each side, all keen for a fight. It is still hoped however, that further conflict may be avoided.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

COST OF A GOLD STANDARD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" sends the following news:—Various rumours are abroad regarding the proceedings of the Currency Committee. The following can be accepted more or less as trustworthy.

The advocates of the re-opening of the mints are, it is said, in a hopeless minority. No witness of any weight recommends bi-metallism.

Neither the Government nor Mr. Lindsay's remedial measures find favour.

On the other hand a high financial authority in the City is said to consider the amount popularly estimated as necessary to maintain an effective gold standard much exaggerated.

It is probable that the official delegates from India will be detained until the spring.

CONVICTION OF MONSON.

Mr. Monson, of Ardlamont fame, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for conspiracy to defraud.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERY HOPELESS.

Unhappily it is now stated that H. H. the Prince of Wales' complete recovery is hopeless.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving sues the London "Year Book" for damages for criticising peculiarities of his voice.

THE HOOLEY AFFAIR.

LORDS DENY BRIBERY.

The examination of Mr. Ernest Hooley in bankruptcy was resumed yesterday.

A number of persons denied through counsel the assertion that they received money.

The Earl of Albemarle offered to return the £9,000 he had received, but denied that it was a consideration for joining the Board. Mr. Hooley, however, repeated the statements and produced a cheque for £2,000 endorsed by the Earl of Winchelsea. He alleged that the Earls of De la Warr and Albemarle and the Humber Directors (the Earl of Albemarle through an unnamed agent) sought to bribe him, but contradicted the evidence previously given by the accused regarding Lloyd's Bank improperly utilising the blank share transfer.

The new charges were denied later, whereupon Mr. Hooley produced a statement showing the evidence he was asked to give, alleging that he had received it from the Earl of De la Warr's agent in his Lordship's presence.

OBITUARY.

Surgeon-Generals Jock Murray and John Fullarton Beatson are dead.

LORD SANDHURST'S DEPARTURE.

POONA, Aug. 3.

H. E Lord Sandhurst will leave Poona for Bombay on Monday next, to witness the Presidency cricket match. His Excellency returns to Poona on Saturday 13th.

The Durham Light Infantry will give a fancy dress ball on 7th September next.

PLAGUE IN BHORE STATE.

The plague is reported very bad in Bhor State, 13 cases and 5 deaths occured yesterday; plague broke out in Vinchur State, and it is announced to be increasing there.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 15.

Now Lady June has disappeared into the past, and the longest day is well behind us, a certain spirit of unrest seems to have crept into the air. We have begun to remark discontentedly that the trees and grass in our hitherto-beloved Park are not as fresh as they were, that the roads are dustier, and the afternoons more oppressive. Those of us who possess beautiful places in the country are beginning to fix dates for leaving London, and the less fortunate are scanning English and Foreign Guide books, and trying to decide the knotty point as to "where shall we go?" We regard even our frocks now in the light of the coast, or the continent, or the cruise, and doubtless we had these largely in our minds when we visited the various sales. Personally I hate shopping at sale time. Everything you want looks messy and picked over and lacking in freshness, and invariably you are tempted to buy on account of its reduction in price a remnant of silk or velvet, which is always just too little, or a great deal too much to be of any particular use, and ends by reposing at the bottom of a drawer, and then the confusion and awful heat! Don't let us talk about it. I want to forget it as soon as possible.

A solemn visit to our pet tailor however must be paid, since a coat and skirt are the first necessity of the traveller, and this season's tailor costumes are really quite perfection for either railway or steamboat wear, and if the delightful show of home spun at Stafford House may be taken as a criterion of the best taste (and I am sure it may) Scottish tweeds will this autumn garb the fashionable and really smart of both sexes. I soon found that the seemingly attentive husbands and swains who brought their ladies, were not so self-sacrificing as they appeared, but had mostly come to choose their own suits for shooting, cycling or fishing, and oh how fussy and prone to change the mighty mind some of them were, there was a great rush for certain of the heathery-looking purples, and I was only just in time to secure the necessary number of yards for a dress. The purples have a faint mixing of brown threads, and a lovely blue that gives charming opportunity for carrying out of colour in the coat and skirt. One of the prettiest tailor gowns I have seen for some time was made in fine white flannel, with a plain tucked skirt lined with pale blue, a sac-backed coat, open in front and also lined with blue, and a vest of palest mauve chiffon over pale blue silk. The coat had a sailor collar of pale blue silk, tucked of course and cut away in front, disclosing almost the whole of the vest. At this moment *tucking* is the favourite mode of ornamenting tailor gowns, the tucks being of course applied ones, sometimes piping is used instead, and I saw another dress also flannel, buff in colour, lined with white silk, the skirt being one mass of piping from waist to hem. The coat was an open one, the belt dark blue leather, the sleeves piped from shoulder to wrist, and the sailor collar (you must have a sailor collar) was also piped. The vest was just a mass of white chiffon over white silk.

I am glad to see in France that a celebration has been held to revive the memory of that eminent Frenchman Chateaubriand. It was certainly held none too soon, for a young French gentleman was found who only had heard of the name in connexion with "filet Chateaubriand." How transcient is human greatness to be the famous Duke of Wellington one day, or a great and most justly revered statesman, and perhaps by the time a century has rolled away, to be known only to the rising generation in connexion with a celebrated *boot* in one case, and perhaps a most useful *bag* in another. Already a *brougham* is, I am afraid in most minds far more associated with a carriage than with the would-be omniscient Lord Chancellor from whom the name is derived.

The second and last state ball was given at Buckingham Palace a few nights ago. A whole host of Royalties were present, and I thought the Duchess of Albany looked almost unusually well. Her dress was a rich mauve brocade, the front of skirt and bodice embroidered with mauve sequins. Her tiara and other ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein also was looking her best in ivory-white brocade, the bodice trimmed with tulle embroidered with crystal. The Princess is very charming to look upon, and I wonder why we have not celebrated her wedding ere this. It may be she is hard to please and German princelets do not commend themselves. Some lovely dresses were worn by the guests. The Duchess of Portland made a strikingly picturesque figure in a lovely gown of antique lace, the beautiful lace draperies being lined with silver tulle and arranged over white satin, the bodice being finished with an Empire collar of silver lace. The Duchess wore her favourite Malmaison carnations of course, and some beautiful sapphire and diamond ornaments. I admired also Lady Galway's toilette of blue and white, the satin shirt blue, the bodice blue and white chiffon covered with silver and steel paillettes, and trimmed on one shoulder with cornflowers. Her sash was of white chiffon, embroidered with silver and finished with chiffon frills. Lady Prinsep came in a more wondeful than beautiful costume. It was composed of Parma violet satin, trimmed with silver and blue spangled tulle, one sleeve of roses and the other of the tulle. Altogether it was a most beautiful ball, superb dresses every where, and the display of diamonds quite wonderful even for a court ball.

By the way I think the curious and interesting change which has come over the position of women during the latter half of the Queen's reign could hardly be more appropriately signalised than by the royal sanction which will next week be given to the great experiment (as by many it has been considered) of granting medical diplomas to women, and giving them a legal status as qualified medical practitioners. Personally I am very glad it should be so, and I wish University degrees might be given as well. If a woman has the same brain power, if she can pass the same examination, and come out in the honour list, why should she not be allowed to reap the same reward?

The heat at the theatre has been so absolutely unbearable lately that I have fought shy of any theatrical entertainments, but I was tempted a night or two ago to the Grafton galleries to hear Miss Edna May sing. She gave us three charming ballads, and looked very pretty in a simple white frock. Amongst those who crowded to hear her I noticed Lady Aylerford, who was in red, Lady Sherborne in black, with her famous pearls, and many other great ladies, but I believe that Mrs. Maurice Gifford, in blue and pink with a high feather in her hair, was the belle of the room.

I am told that Liquid Air is one of the last new inventions, and it was introduced the other day at a scientist's banquet, *s'entend*—with more effect than favour. After the champagne had made its round, the glasses where topped up with the new stuff, when considerably to the disgust of everybody but the originator of this surprise, every body's champagne evaporated in white clouds. Liquid air is the real firewater. It might satisfy the exigencies of a taste upon which very strong whiskey had palled, but it is clearly not likely to get into the general wine card yet a while. A short time ago, a glass was offered to the Emperor William: he would not have been William Kaiser had he not known what to do with it. He raised the glass in the honour of Science—but he left it to any scientist who liked to put down the contents.

A friend of mine has just been attending a dog sale. He tells me a retriever named "Black Art" was sold for forty-one guineas. The name so attracted my friend, he is impatient to return home, and rechristen a sweet small pup: He asserts it is a very convenient name, especially for a sporting dog. When he works well, you address him politely as "well done, Black Art" or "Black Art, old chap." But when he does ill, you (if you are a male) can roar at him "Come here, you Blackart," and so releive your feelings. By the way what an amount of relief men's feelings seem to require; it is fortunate we women do not suffer in the same way, considering that instead of their vast vocabulary, we are only allowed the respectable ejaculation "Bother it" accompanied when the world goes very wry—by a stamp of the foot.

Talking of dogs, we went to such a pretty Floral Fete at the Portman Rooms in aid of "Our dumb Friend's League," where many a dear doggie pleaded his own cause with a red collecting box round his neck. Some moved freely about, but the majority remained close to their admiring mistresses. The aristocracy lent their names freely to so good a cause, and were present in great force. It was called a fete of roses and flower market, but roses abounded, nearly all the stalls being imbedded with them, and all the stalls were draped with uninflammable muslin, which was an excellent notion that I offer to the notice of those who are interested in getting up bazaars. One lady sold artificial blooms which were to excellent that I heard people disputing the point, and certainly there were red roses trailing up supporting poles which I had to smell before I was quite certain they were not the real thing. The Duchess of Bedford's Foxgloves were a great feature (no deception about them) and there was hanging at her stall an illustrated card on behalf of the "Cat's League" Altogether it was all just as pretty a sight as you could well wish to see. That evening I dined with some friends at the Coburg hotel where so many smart people have passed the season. We were a small party of eight, and in the centre of the table was a pretty erection of pink peonies, starting from dark hued monks hood. No vase was visible, and it was prettily arranged. A new notion here was the ice served in a frosted glass stand with a bright light burning in the stern as though it were set on fire.

And so the grand match of the season is postponed "sine die"—perhaps, it might be said broken off. The latest announcement is that the Duke of Manchester is going to New Zealand; while the young lady will have another season in London before she finally decides her fate. As Miss Joan Wilson is not yet eighteen, and as the young Duke was only just come of age, no one will say that the delay is unreasonable, though we all experience a slight feeling of surprise and disappointment at being defrauded of our gay wedding.

I hear on good authority that Lady Ilchester's ball last week is responsible for two engagements. It was there that Mr. Ridley proposed to, and was accepted by the Hon'ble Rosamand Guest, and that Lady Margaret Innes-Ker became engaged to Major Orr-Ewing. Lady Ilchester's parties are always amongst the very smartest of the season, and of course the hospitalities of Holland House are historic. The house is wonderful; the grounds are partly park-like, partly a kind of wilderness; there is a superb Italian garden, and also a famous orangery. The present hoste s is a pretty and very graceful woman, who has gained for herself much renown as an entertainer. She wore at her ball, her famous black pearl necklace, which is said to be worth £30,000.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon, in connection with the above sports, proved to be a success. The entries were satisfactory and the ground was all that could be desired. The following are the results of the various events contested:—

I Event.—Tent-Pegging (for Ponies). To take a ring and peg.

Mr Webster 1
Mr Symons 2

Five started.

II Event.—Jumping Competition (for Ponies.)

Mr Corbett's Midshipmite, owner 1
Mr Mansergh's Terifa, Mr Corbett 2
Mr Thesiger's Haup-la, owner 3

Seven competed.

III Event—Tilting at the Ring (for Bicyclists).

Mr Meikle 1
Mr Webster 2
Mr Tucker 3

Ten competed, but there were no lady competitors.

IV Event—The Isaac Walton Stakes, (Ladies' Nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, holding a small fishing-rod with line and hook attached and with a fish lying on the ground in front of them. Ladies will hand rod to gentlemen, who must hook fish without dismounting and ride home over same course, carrying fish at end of line.

1st Heat: Messrs. Back, Strong and Plant... 1
2nd Heat: Messrs. Graham, Thesiger and Birkett 2
Final Heat: Messrs Thesiger, Strong and Plant 3

V Event—Spiral Race.

1st Heat: Mr Birkett.
2nd Heat: Mr Plant.
3rd Heat: Mr Back.
Final Heat: Messrs. Birkett, Back and Plant.

The Secretary requests us to state that no dogs are to be allowed on the course at the future meetings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	3	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada...	3	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	8	8	89
Total plague deaths to date.....	30,836	26,444	
Same date last year...	5	3	147

There were no plague cases on the 2nd instant within the Bandra Municipal District.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday was one and on the same date last year it was also one.—On Tuesday is recorded the demise from plague of Ladkoriba, the relict of the late Javersa Bhogilal, the Acting President of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun, who also died from plague on the 28th June last.—People had to experience a great disappointment on Tuesday in their expectations of seeing after the lapse of a period of four and half months communication between Lower and Upper Damaun wholly or partially restored, owing to the Governor's postponing the same in consequence of one or two first cases of plague occurring in Lower Damaun.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

There were neither seizures nor deaths from plague on Saturday last, but one seizure was reported on Sunday, which brought the total number up to 190, the number of fatalities still being 155. The total number of deaths on 31st July were 45, being the same as the average during the past five years.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 17th of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down trains,) Chousa (steamer down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follow:—Number of person examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—379, 6,319, 431, 1,540, and 2,125; total 11,397. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—19,836, 248,038, 434, 39,254, and 72,174; total 379,736. Number of suspects detained during the week—57,320, 2, 1, and 38; total 418. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—1,294, 6,443, 2,685, and 2,285; total 10,664. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—2733, 20, 2, 1, and 44; total 845.—*Englishman* (Tuesday.)

After a "spin" along a more or less dusty road the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat. Headache and depression often follow and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind. When the bacteriology of road dust is considered these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria according to the nature of the locality are found in a gramme weight of dust and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms. Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infective power of dust when it is known that amongst the microbes encountered in it are the microbes of pus, malignant œdema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicæmia. The mischief to riders as well as to pedestrians would probably be largely averted if, as nature intended, the respirations were rigidly confined to the nasal passages and the mouth kept comfortably though firmly shut. As investigators have shown, the microbes in the air seldom pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage, and consequently never to the pharynx or bronchial surfaces. A useful precaution, therefore, in addition to exclusively breathing through the nostrils would be to douche the nasal cavity after a dusty run or walk with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic.

A BREEZE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

A Bombay lady thus describes a visit to the House of Commons on July 13th, when there was a brisk encounter between certain Liberal Members on the one side, and Mr. G. Balfour and the Irish Members ou the other:—

The adjourned debate on the Irish Local Government Bill was in many of its phases amusing and exciting. The framers of the Bill longed apparently to have it accepted without demur as the outcome of the best thought, and the deepest consideration for the betterment of the position and finances of Ireland. Unfortunately the Home Rule Members quietly but firmly refused to see it in that light. Mr. John Dillon spoke on almost every clause, condemning the spirit of the measure, and forecasting the probable working of the different sections. His melancholy face and serious manner did not lighten the discussion. Many of the other Irish Members on the same benches objected vehemently to the elaborated Bill, and Mr. Gerald Balfour must have a heart of iron if it is not borne in on him that those whom he desires to benefit do not particularly want the alleviation in the form offered. The Liberal benches were never crowded during the discussion, but many of the Liberal members were just as discontented as their Home Rule brethren, but on different grounds. They resented the sections that made presents direct and indirect to Irish landlords of considerable sums raised in rates from English constituencies which they represented. They felt that their electors would call them to account for allowing their pockets to be lightened for the sake of landlords whose rent roll, already considerable, will, unless clause 42 be deleted or amended, share among them a pleasing bonus of about £360,000. A lively interlude occurred when a Liberal member put a certain interpretation on one clause of the Bill and the Chief Secretary for Ireland rose to observe that honorable gentlemen such as the honorable member who had last spoken, who was perfectly ignorant of the subject, and did not understand the Bill in the least, made the discussion of its clauses a farce. This enraged the Liberal Member in question, Mr. Broadhurst, and he declared that though he had been many years in the House, long before the Chief Secretary for Ireland had ever entered it, he had never before been personally insulted by a Minister of any Government. Growing quite excited, he suggested that the discussion of the Bill should cease, or else be conducted in a very different frame of mind. Later on the pledge being demanded and given airily by Mr. Gerald Balfour that if certain ratings proved to be too high, they would be refunded, the same Liberal irascible gentleman laughed scornfully at the ease with which the pledge was given, and asked if the Chief Secretary had ever sought to take butter from a dog's mouth? It is such a relief to the stolid House to laugh, that it laughed at both sides in honor of this sally. The amount of exercise taken in going in and out of the Lobbies voting on the different clauses, suggested to another cheerful member that the sole aim of the Government seemed to be to increase their score of runs.

It looked indeed amazingly like it, for no sooner was one vote taken, than another followed in rapid and almost shocking succession. The policemen and messengers must have been weary, fetching in members from every precinct of the House for the divisions, for during the debate there were not more than 120 members at any time on the benches. But others trooped in ready to make a record when the tellers began to play. The Second Reading of the bill was got through on Wednesday, and the leader of the House means to hustle it through, for he announced that he would move the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule. The members looked blank, fearing an all night sitting. The Attorney General for Ireland, proved himself an able debater in his speech on the subject of the dismissal of a Crown Solicitor in Waterford. He detracted somewhat from the effect of his peroration by addressing the House as "gentlemen," as if he were speaking to a jury, and the jeers of those who had heckled him about the dismissed official distracted him a little from the even tenour of his speech. Sitting in the Gallery looking down on our Legislators one has much leisure for candid criticism. They dont represent the flower of chivalry, nor are they in any sense, as a body, beautiful to behold. The absence of any striking or noble figure in the Assembly may be the result of the distant perspective in which the members are viewed. But disappointment and disillusionment are sentiments in the mind of the denizens of the Ladies' elevated observatory. Wild envy is another, envy of the unbounded talk that goes on unchecked by anything but the benevolent speakers interpretation of the proper thing to be said. The old hand indeed knows how to come round that, too. He makes a slight detour and comes through the fence at another place, careering over the ground in exactly the line he originally intended. How happy they all look; lounging in every position and at every angle on the historic and well cushioned benches. And how proud they may be even the humblest and ugliest at having a share in the legislation of an Empire on which the sun never sets. If each individual cannot make the speech of the night, and keep his audience spell-bound with his eloquence, he has the comfort of knowing, and may well be conceited at the thought, that in the division Lobby he is as good as the best. We remember Punch's little joke, when a young lady asks a member if hearing eloquent and convincing speeches did not often make him change his mind. Oh! Yes, I change my mind often, but my vote never! It is sad to think that all the talk and all the vehemence and conviction displayed by those who criticise or advocate measures, rarely or never affect the vote of any one. Hope must indeed spring eternal in the human Parliamentarian's breast to keep him ever debating without hope of amending his opponent's views.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers who attended the School of Musketry, Deolali, have been awarded the extra certificate:—Lieutenants Wyndham, Wiltshire Regiment, 885 marks; Loring, Staff Corps, 878; 2nd-Lieutenant Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles 875; Lieutenant Hocken, 868; Hay, 855; W. J. Mitchell, Staff Corps, 804; Hibbert, Royal Fusiliers, 859; Nelson, Border Regiment, 839; Lang, Durham Light Infantry, 836; Pack-Beresford, Highland Light Infantry, 833; Robert Masefield, Shropshire Light Infantry, 833; Carreg, Shropshire Light Infantry, 229; M. H. Anderson Staff Corps, 825; Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry, 818; H. C. Hill, Staff Corps, 813; R. H. Raymond Staff Corps.

The following officer who attended the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, have been awarded the extra certificate:—Lieutenants Dickson, Royal Engineers, 884 marks; C. C. Newnham, Staff Corps, 851; Ruck, Gloucestershire Regiment, 848; Birdwood, Staff Corps, 847; Brooke, 9th Lancers, 841; Captain Kemp, Royal Engineers, 841; Captain Patterson, East Surrey Regiment, 829; Lieutenant Hyslop, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 829; H. S. Shaw, Staff Corps, 824; F. G. C. Ross, Staff Corps, F. M. Smith, Staff Corps, 822; Way, Derbyshire Regiment, 817; 2nd-Lieutenant Hill, Gloucestershire Regiment, 810; Lieutenant Stevens, South Wales Borderers, 793; Pennel, V. C. Derbyshire Regiment, 787 J. A. Stewart, Staff Corps, 777. Lieutenant R. L. Garnegy Staff Corps, has been awarded the ordinary certificate.

The election of Mr. Abbey to the Royal Academy has given very general satisfaction. In a way it was a foregone conclusion, but for the fact that the Academy delights in surprises. An election during the London season generally proceeds on popular lines. The Exhibition is open, the painter's last work can be seen and judged, and rival merits can be discussed. Unquestionably Mr. Abbey's Shakespeare illustration has been the picture of the year. Before it and before no other picture there have been crowds day after day. Even now, when the interest of the Exhibition is on the wane, it attracts. Mr. Abbey's recent career is a significant illustration of what a Commission can do for an artist. The splendid series of mural decorations for Boston came as a surprise even to his brother painters over here. He was so fastidious and scholarly in his work—for instance, in his illustrations of Herrick and Goldsmith—that his larger and greater qualities were unsuspected. But when these frescoes for Boston were exhibited a few years ago, they showed the painter had the rarer gifts of colour and of imagination. His rapid recognition by the Academy followed as a matter of course; and his Shakespeare series—Richard III., Hamlet, and King Lear—supported a great reputation. In the case of the second picture, the artist was seen at some disadvantage. "Hamlet" was sent to the Academy last year in an almost unfinished state, and has since been, it is said, practically repainted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Cowasjee Hormusjee, D'Monte, Dominick A., Dhakji Kashinathji, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dost Mahomed Alana, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Finny, T. G. R., Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasserwanji Wadia, Lund, G., Muller, O. V. Professor, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Ganadia, Pestonji Nusserwanjee Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Rahimtula Mobamed Sayani, Rastam K. R. Kama, Uuderwood, Edward Freeman Viegas, Accacio G., Vincent, R. H., Vithaldas Damodar, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji, Vandekar, Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

THE LATE SIR JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY.

After signing the minutes of the last meeting, the President said that before they proceeded with the business of the meeting it was their duty to pass a resolution of condolence to the family of the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta had given a notice of motion in connection with that matter, but owing to an engagement at the High Court he had written to him to say that he was unable to attend the meeting and that he had arranged with Mr. Sayani to take up his proposition.

Mr. Sayani having obtained priority for the motion moved. That the Corporation places on record its sense of the great loss sustained by it and the City by the untimely death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who served for a long series of years as a useful member of this body; that the Corporation do now adjourn out of respect to his memory; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased Baronet. Mr. Sayani said he need not say much in support of the motion, because the late Sir Jamsetji was very well-known to all the members of the Corporation and also all the citizens of Bombay, and his name was prominent in the whole of India, and if he might be permitted to say so, even in England. They all knew that he was a very useful member and was always courteous in his manners and sober in his views. He tried in an unobtrusive manner to be useful both to the Corporation and the City.

Mr. Vincent seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Corporation was then adjourned till to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola being in the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, Drs. D. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. G. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, attended the meeting.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that he considers it advisable that the Victoria and Albert Museum building and its contents should be protected by insurance; that this building was erected in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 3,59,838-6-9, out of which Rs. 30,000 may be taken as the cost of foundations, plinth and Minton tiled flooring; and that the value of the contents of the Museum is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Expressing opinion that an insurance on a valuation of Rs. 3,75,000 (Rs. 3,25,000 for the building and Rs. 50,000 for the contents) would meet the purpose: and stating that the commission for the former at the rate of annas two per cent. per annum and for the latter at annas two and a-half per cent. per annum will amount to Rs. 484-6-0 per annum; requesting sanction if the Standing Committee and the Corporation approve of the proposal, to defray the amount of commission mentioned above for the current year from surplus cash balance.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the following Government Resolution:—

Resolution.—After careful consideration His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the payment, from the provison for plague charges made in the current year's Budget, of one-third (subject to a limit of Rs. 5,500) of the initial and monthly expenses on account of the preparation of, and further experiments with, Professor Lustig's serum. This arrangement is sanctioned for a period of six months from the 1st proximo. 2. The Municipal Commissioner should be requested to favour Government with a detailed monthly report showing how much serum Drs. Galliotti and Polverini are manufacturing, how many cases have been treated with this serum, and what have been the results of its employment, the latter details being verified by some responsible authority.—A. Cumine, Acting Secretary to Government.

It was resolved to record the memorandum and forward it to the Corporation for its information.

INTEREST OF TEMPORARY LOANS.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Chief Accountant, who applies for an additional grant of Rs. 36,773-15-7, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the excess on the provision made in the Budget for 1898-99, on account of interest payable to the Bank of Bombay in respect of the temporary loans of Rs. 15,00,000, and Rs. 20,00,000 taken from the Bank last year.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's memorandum to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 36,773-15-9 from the Surplus Cash Balance.

THE LOAN PROGRAMME.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, dated 2nd inst.:—Sir, Sith reference to my No. 10477 of the 26th July last I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform the Standing Committee and the Corporation that I have received intimation that the Government of India have authorised the renewal of the sanctions previously accorded to the raising of the 25 lakhs loan and of the 2nd instalment of 5 3-4 lakhs of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan. I am further advised that the Bombay Government concur in the other proposals made in my No. 10477 of 26th July last and are prepared to recommend to the Government of India a twenty years' period for the 20 lakhs plague loan. As the extension of the period of repayment of the loan from ten to twenty years will not only reduce the annual sum to be set aside for interest and sinking fund charges on this loan from Rs. 3,47,000 to Rs. 1,47,500, but will enable us to secure a better rate in floating the loan, I have the honour to request that under the altered circumstances, and, if the Corporation are of opinion that no undue delay will occur, that portion of my letter asking to be authorised to apply to Government to raise a plague loan repayable in 10 years may be considered as cancelled. As these loans will necessitate further heavy interest and sinking fund charges, I presume that should the necessity arise, the Corporation will be prepared to raise the requisite amount by taxation I have, etc., P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee resolved that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation for information; that the Standing Committee's resolution No. 3593 of the 27th July 1898, in regard to the Commissioner's loan programme, be so far modified as to substitute a period of 20 years for the period of 10 years previously proposed for the repayment of the 20 lakhs plague loan; and that the chairman he requested to apply to the Corporation to consider this resolution as urgent business at the adjourned meeting to be held on the 4th instant (to-day.)

INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The weekly summary of births and deaths having been laid on the table, Mr. Cuffe inquired whether all the approaches to Bombay were sufficiently safeguarded during night time.

Mr. Vincent replied that steps had been taken in consultation with the Health Officer to prevent the immigration in Bombay of people from outside. He was of opinion that it was impossible to do the work of detection in a thoroughly efficient manner.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

General Luigi Pelloux, the new Italian Premier, is a soldier of considerable distinction. He was born in 1830, and entered the Italian Army in 1848 as a Sub-Lieutenant of the Novara Lances. A few years later he was transferred to the staff with the rank of Captain. His services in the campaign of 1859-60 were rewarded by promotion to the rank of Major and the silver medal "for valour." At Custozza in 1866 he distinguished himself by his intelligence and courage. Ordered to undertake an exceedingly dangerous reconnaissance he acquitted himself of his task with so much audacity that he received on the field of battle the cross of the military Order of Savoy. In 1877 Pelloux was appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade of Cavalry with the rank of Major-General, and in 1883 he became a Lieutenant-General and was given the Alexandria division. He commanded the expeditionary force sent to Massowah in 1888, and on his return to Italy was placed at the head of an army corps. In 1891 the Marquis di Rudini invited him to join his Cabinet as Minister of War. Last year he was given the same portfolio in the second Rudini Cabinet, but he resigned in December owing to a difference with the Chamber of Deputies. He is now Prime Minister, his task being the pacification of the country.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT AT MADRAS.

BOY SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

District Inspector A. K. Simpson held an inquest on Monday morning at the Madras General Hospital touching the death of a native boy named Chinnasawmy, aged 16 years, who was reported to have been shot by Private Knight of the 19th Hussars, Mr. F. S. Mullaly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, watched the proceedings.

Punneappen, examined, said: I am a Commissariat cooly and reside at Poonamallee. Deceased Chinnasawmy was my son, aged 16 years. He was an attendant in the Poonamallee Barracks. I saw my son last Saturday at 12 noon. That evening I heard that my son had been shot by a soldier on the way to Avady. At 6-30 p.m. I saw my son at the Station Hospital, Poonamallee, where he was attended to by a doctor and an apothecary. My son told me that he had been shot by a soldier and mentioned his name, which I have forgotten. I told a European Head Constable and a Station House Officer of what had happened. After his injures were dressed my son was sent on to the Local Fund Dispensary, from where he was directed to be taken to Madras. I accordingly brought him to the General Hospital yesterday morning. He was then conscious. At 3-30 p.m. I heard my son was dead. My son never complained of being ill-treated by the soldier. I saw the gun shot wound, it was through the buttocks.

Abboyee said: I am a Jutka driver and reside at Poonamallee. I know the deceased. Last Saturday a party of soldiers left Poonamalee for Avady. There were three jutkas in advance of mine. I had two soldiers in my bandy. On getting on the Avady road, three native boys came up to my bandy and salaamed the occupants. The soldiers told them to come on to Avady and directed them to get into the jutka. They did so. On reaching the 4th mile, I told the boys to get down as the road there was under repair. Two of them did so, but deceased remained in the jutka. I kept watching the soldiers to see what they were doing. I saw one of them remove a cartridge from his breast pocket, and put it in the breach. Immediately after I heard the report of a rifle. The deceased fell out of the bandy. I stopped the bandy, but the soldiers urged me to drive on. I did so, leaving deceased on the road. I saw the other boys remove the body to the side of the roadway. I drove the soldiers to Avady and at the station I told the porter and he told the stationmaster of what had happened on the road. The soldiers were talking in a friendly manner to the deceased. They were not drunk, nor were they under the influ

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CLIVE DURANT AT THE HIGH COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST A FINE OF Rs. 200 FOR CONTEMPT.

IMPERATRIX VS. CLIVE DURANT.

This was an argument on an application by Clive Durant against a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th May last, found him guilty of contempt of court, by using insolent language, under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine had been paid. Clive Durant appeared in person in support of the application that Mr. Slater's decision be reversed; while the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to support the Magistrate's decision.

The order appealed against was as follows: "The accused No. 1 requests the Court to order him to be gagged at once, because I decline to allow him to continue to insult the witness by imputing direct untruth to him as a solicitor. Having warned the accused before against the use of insolent language I fine him, under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Rs. 200, and in default sentence him to one month's rigorous imprisonment."

Durant, in his petition, made a general denial of the Magistrate's accusations, remarking that the order was illegal and *ultra vires* on the face of it, because the reasons and facts constituting the alleged contempt had not been specifically recorded, so that it did not appear whether any contempt of court was committed. The imposition of rigorous instead of simple imprisonment was an abuse of power and a direct violation of section 480 under which the magistrate was professedly acting. The applicant prayed:—1. That the High Court will be pleased to reverse and set aside the order of the magistrate and direct the fine to be refunded. 2. That such action may be taken against the magistrate in respect of his illegal and oppressive conduct as their lordships may consider to be required out of regard for the public interests. 3. That in the interests of prisoners who by reason of their being deprived of their means of livelihood by imprisonment may be unable to obtain access to justice, if fees, charges, and stamps be demanded of them, their lordships will be pleased to pass orders as to the legality or otherwise of the practice of demanding such fees, charges, and stamps recently inaugurated by the magistrate in his court. 4. That such further or other relief be recorded to appellant as their lordships may deem meet, and justice may require.

Durant said that he appealed from the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate fining him Rs. 200 for an alleged contempt of court in the course of certain proceedings connected with the case pending against him in the Magistrate's court. The appeal was brought specifically under sections 404 and 486 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The magistrate had dealt with him oppressively, and it was a case of flagrant abuse of power on the part of the magistrate for the purpose of deterring him from defending himself against false charges, in which his liberty was involved to the extent of twenty years, and from exercising his statutory right of a free subject, and from putting questions to a hostile witness whom he was examining at the time for his personal protection. Durant then proceeded to refer to certain occurrences previous to his conviction for contempt of court, when,

Mr. Justice Parsons said that what the court had to deal with was the question of contempt of court, and could not go into matters which did not relate to that question.

THE LEGALITY OF THE ORDER.

Durant then began to discuss the legality of the order passed by the magistrate, stating that he had looked in vain for any authority which would in the slightest degree furnish any justification for the order. So far as his researches had gone, there was no authority to be found, but on the other hand there were some which were very conclusive in his favour. Durant, having read the magistrate's order, said that even if the facts were as stated, there were irregularities in the proceedings which were fatal to the order. The facts were not and could not be as stated by the magistrate. He referred their lordships as to what actually took place in the reporter's room in the morning sittings which he intended to read.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We do not want to know the facts as they have appeared in the papers. You had better proceed with your arguments. Did you make the request to the magistrate to gag you at once as stated in the order?

Durant, replying in the negative, said that it was only in the nature of a remonstrance. It was absolutely incorrect to state that he made such a request. Nothing had occurred at that juncture to possibly evoke such a remark.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Then what were the words used by you at the time?

Durant: I did not put it in the form of a request. The words, I believe, were "Why not order me to be gagged at once"?

Mr. Justice Parsons: There was some altercation between you and the Magistrate in regard to putting questions to the witness;

Durant: I do not know if there was any altercation.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I suppose you wanted to put questions which the Magistrate held to be inadmissible.

Durant: If your lordship will allow me to refer to what had previously occurred—

Mr. Justice Parsons: I do not see that what previously occurred has any material bearing on the question, except that the Magistrate previously warned you against using insulting language.

Durant: I submit with very great confidence that it is altogether incorrect.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We must take the magistrates record to be correct. We cannot allow that to be disputed.

DURANT'S INTENTIONS.

Durant said that their lordships had to see if there was any intention on his part to insult the Magistrate as alleged. He perfectly understood that it was necessary for the due and proper administration of justice that the dignity of the Bench should be maintained. He did not, however suppose that—no matter how unjustly or illegally or oppressively a Magistrate might conduct himself, and goad the accused to make a retort or some remonstrance, that their lordships would hold that the accused person should hold his peace. He humbly and deferentially submitted that it behoved the Court to enquire into the actual circumstances of the case. The Court was not bound to treat the record of the magistrate as an absolute verity. There were instances in history, and there were even some cases in which if such records were believed to be absolute verity and were taken to be the sole means of judging the merits of the case, the accused would be greatly prejudiced. On the face of the record it would be absolutely impossible for their lordships to believe that he made any such request. It was only an interjection or remark drawn by the grossly insulting manner in which he was treated. He was putting a crucial question to Mr. Owen, to which the witness himself did not object, but his counsel, Mr. Davur, very ingeniously, and in accordance with the tactics which he had followed in the case throughout, interposed to protect the witness by commencing a long defamatory tirade against him, denouncing him up-hill and down-dale.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We cannot go into all this. You must confine yourself to the statement.

Durant said he naturally desired to answer all those aspersions cast against him. It was Mr. Davur who attacked him, and it was at his (Mr. Davur's) request, he might almost say, it was at his dictation that the magistrate fined him, the fine being the maximum one allowed by law. It must be observed that in default of payment of the fine, the magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment which was absolutely unwarranted by the section.

The Advocate-General: It was simple imprisonment. It was only a clerical error.

Durant: What happened was this—

Mr. Justice Parsons: I don't think we need go into that matter. You did not suffer imprisonment?

Durant: No, I did not. I paid the fine.

Durant then cited several Indian cases, and asked the Court to hold under those cases that the magistrate having failed, before passing the order for fine for alleged contempt of court, to call upon him for his defence or explanation, it was fatal to the conviction.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The magistrate did not call upon the accused to defend himself or to offer an explanation why he should not be convicted for contempt of court.

Durant: He did nothing of the kind. He gave no opportunity of making any reparation if I had chosen to do so. I submit that such conduct was quite foreign to rules of equity and natural justice.

Durant, in conclusion, cited authorities in support of his application.

The Advocate-General, in replying to the arguments of Durant, said that the Magistrate recorded at the time what actually took place.

Mr. Justice Parsons: The question is whether the accused was called upon by the magistrate to state what he had to urge in his defence. It was absolutely necessary to do so under the decision given in Kashnath Vithal vs. Dadji Govind cited by the accused from Bombay High Court report vol. VII. page 120.

The Advocate-General contended that it was not necessary in the present case to call upon the accused to make his defence. The offence was committed in the presence of the magistrate, who took down what took place at the time. If the accused had then made any statement it would also have been recorded.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It might then have been described as another interruption.

In the course of some further argument, Mr. Justice Parsons said that the language used was not insolent. He should not have considered it an insult if it was used before him.

The Advocate-General contended that the language was of an insolent character, and that nothing under the section compelled the magistrate to call upon the accused to make a statement.

THE APPEAL UPHELD.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the Court said that the case was on all fours with the one cited by the accused. The magistrate ought to have called upon the accused to make the statement he might wish to have made. The irregularity as pointed out in the case cited was fatal to the order.

Durant: Will your lordships direct the fine to be repaid?

Mr. Justice Parsons: That follows.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th July:—

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, dated 18th July 1898, forwarding a block plan showing the site chosen for the proposed Disinfecting Shed in connection with the Pilgrim Shed at Majet Bunder, and inquiring whether the plot marked off, measuring 740 square yards, will be available for the purpose, and if so, on what terms and conditions.

Submitted the block plan above referred to.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd July 1898, reporting that the site indicated in the plan is unobjectionable, and that arrangements can be made to make it available for a disinfecting shed.

Resolution.—The Executive Engineer, Presidency, may be informed that the site referred to dated 18th July 1898, will be made available for occupation on the following conditions:—(*a*) That the occupation be subject to twelve months' notice; (*b*) that the monthly ground rent be at the rate of Rs. 10 per 500 square feet. 2. In replying to the Executive Engineer, the reasons why more permanent occupation cannot be allowed should be explained, and an assurance given that the site will not be re-entered upon unless urgently required.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), dated 16th July 1898, relative to the revised draft rules submitted by the Commissioner of Customs for inward and outward inspection of vessels at the Port of Bombay under the Venice Sanitary Convention Rules.

Read letter from the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 13th June 1898, reporting generally on the scheme and submitting his proposals for giving effect to the decision of Government as regards the compulsory examination of passengers and crews on shore, and suggesting that the crews and passengers of all vessels starting from the Wet Docks, be examined in the sheds opposite the vessels' berths, and passengers of regular liners, which embark passengers, in the stream in a portion of the baggage shed on the Ballard Pier, while the crews of such vessels could be brought ashore in batches.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st June 1898, forwarding a petition from crabmen asking that they may be allowed to join the Provident Fund, saying that these men are Bow and Stern Crabmen on the Dredger Teredo, and that the men in similar position on the Hopper Dredger Kuphus are subscribers to the Provident Fund. Submitted the petition above referred to. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th June 1898, forwarding details of service of the two men referred to.

Resolution.—The applicants may be allowed to join the Provident Fund with effect from the 1st of the month following their first application, or 1st August, 1897, provided they elect to do so at once, and pay their arrears of subscription in full.

The proceedings and Resolution of the Finance Committee, dated 19th July 1898, were read and forms of notification calling for tenders for the new Loan of Rs. 12 lakhs were submitted for approval.

Tenders should now be publicly invited in the forms submitted, for the Loan of Rs. 12 lakhs sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 174, Marine Department, dated 30th August 1897.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 22nd July 1898.	For week ending 23rd July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 23rd July 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	283	11	255
" piloted out of harbour	16	343	11	252
" transported	10	290	8	130
" attended to	..	41	2	38
" warped	1	27	...	19

AUSTRALIA AND THE JURY SYSTEM.

THE IDIOSYNCRACIES OF JUDGES.

Summarising the proceedings of the last sittings of the Australian Law Commission, to which we referred yesterday a Melbourne paper writes:—"Unconscious Bias" on the Supreme Court bench! Can such a thing be? Mr. Purves is the authority for the statement that it is not only possible, but actually exists. "Those who practise before some of the judges," he said, "know in certain cases that the judge will lean one way or the other." That the bias was unconscious he was certain, but that in certain cases a jury was required to secure a fair and just trial of the issues, he had also not the least shadow of a doubt. The learned witness professed to look upon a judge as being somewhat of a recluse, or as Mr. Higgins put it, "a hermit, who, through close application to the study of poneross, musty law books, had failed to qualify as a "man of the world," with a knowledge of the manners and feelings of the people. "You want men who have a knowledge of life and character," he said, "to decide questions of fact, and 12 men are wiser than 1." In breach of promise cases, he thought, there was a possibility of unconscious favouritism towards a pretty plaintiff, as against an ugly defendant. Twelve jurymen, he quietly admitted, would have 12 times as much sympathy with the pretty feminine, but then any impression that might have been made upon them by coquetry in the witness-box, would be dispelled by calm consultation. Mr. Justice Holroyd, who preceded Mr. Purves, admitted that the judges displayed idiosyncracies in regard to the imposition of sentences, but to his view, juries were more desirable in certain cases for the benefit of the judge, rather than of the public, and to protect the bench against reckless or thoughtless innuendoes. Mr. Purves's response to this expression of opinion was, that judges were naturally averse to juries because they considered themselves the best jurymen, whereas in some cases they were the worst.

If the generality of the evidence taken by the Law Commission were of as conflicting a nature as that tendered at last sitting by a learned judge on the one hand and Mr. Purves, Q.C., on the other, the preparation of the Commission's report would demand very nice powers of discrimination. Mr. Justice Holroyd, in giving evidence, said that up to the boom time the fees paid to counsel were much greater than in his days at the bar, and when asked for a reason, grimly remarked: "Oh, I suppose they have increased in knowledge and experience." "Perhaps, however," he added, "it is partly due to the general desire throughout the country for a rise in wages. It begins with the Labour party and ends with the intellectual party." Mr. Purves, who was present when this evidence was tendered, "got his back up," and was evidently impatient for a chance to reply. In criminal cases, he declared, when his turn came, the fees were formerly four or five times as great as they are now. Briefs which were then marked at 300, 500 and 1,000 guineas, were now marked at 50, 100 and 150 guineas. Warming to the subject, with an evident sense of injustice at the amount of a fee being in any way called in question, Mr. Purves fired an arrow into his questioner—Mr. Cowderoy, who represents the Chamber of Commerce—by remarking that people who could look with complacency at a charge of 1 per cent. commission on £100,000 could not bear the sight of a fee on a brief held by a man who accepted the responsibility of his fellow's life and liberty.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

ANNEXATION CONTEMPLATED.

A WELLINGTON correspondent writes to Australia on 28th June:—I have the best authority for stating that the Government is in possession of information which leads them to believe that the annexation of Samoa is seriously contemplated by Germany, and that no time should be lost by Australasia in protesting against such action before it is too late. The source of my information is both exceptional and reliable, and I give it without reserve or qualification. The danger which threatens these colonies is much more serious than Germany's domination of the Philippines would be. Germany means business, and unless the colonists raise their voice in vigorous and emphatic protest to the Imperial Government Samoa will be seized by Germany. Were this accomplished, it would be the death-knell of Australian and New Zealand trade with the islands. Prince Henry's fleet is to visit Samoa as soon as it has performed its mission in the East. Part of the design is to offer Tutuila to America, and Germany is to seize Upolu. No time should, therefore, be lost in cabling a united Australasian protest against what is contemplated by the Germans.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road. London.

A HYDERABAD SUCCESSION QUESTION.

The death of Sir Asman Jah is likely to re-open a question which has now lain dormant for more than sixteen years, and involves estates of enormous value. Probably few of our present readers will now remember the details of a controversy which twenty years ago caused a good deal of stir, and in order that they should properly understand it will be necessary to give a short history of the Pagah family.

When in 1720 Asaf Jah, the founder of the present dynasty, invaded the Deccan, his principal comrade in arms was Aboo-ul-Khair Khan. After Asaf Jah had made himself independent, he made Khair Khan his Commander-in-Chief, and in order to provide for the up-keep of the army granted him one quarter of the estimated revenue of his new kingdom amounting in all to 52lakhs of rupees. These jaghirs known as the Pagah provinces, were confined to the son of Khair Khan with the title of Shums-ul-Umra Amir-i-Kabir. This son died in 1780, leaving a boy of 6 years of age whom we will call Amir-i-Kabir II. This nobleman was twice married, the first time to a daughter of the then reigning sovereign, Nizam Ali; and afterwards to a noble lady of Hyderabad. By the first he had two sons, and by the second one. There were other daughters, but they do not affect the present narrative. This Amir-i-Kabir II. lived to an advanced age. He was a man of considerable learning, was high in the confidence of the various Nizams who ruled during his long life, and was for a short time Minister. He died in 1863. At the time of his death only two of his sons survived him, namely, the eldest son by the Royal Princess and his younger half-brother. The second son by the Princess had died twenty years before his father, leaving two sons—Mohtashum-ud-Dowlah (who died in February 1891 without children) and the late Sir Asman Jah—who was then twenty-four years of age. The eldest son of the Amir was then sixty-one years old, and succeeded to his father's estates and titles. Strictly speaking, according to Mahomedan law, the estates should have been divided between the two surviving half-brothers, but as the eldest had no children the younger half-brother, knowing that eventually he must succeed to the property, did not insist upon a division, but allowed matters to remain as they were. Amir-i-Kabir III. was for some time co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung, and during this time was on bad terms with his younger half-brother. Each of these two brothers had been presented by their father with certain taluks and districts as an appanage, but the head of the family held not only the titles but also the great bulk of the Pagah property. Amir-i-Kabir III. (his name was Rufia-ud-Dowlah) died in 1877, and immediately after his death Sir Salar Jung produced a will which he said had been secretly deposited with him by the deceased nobleman, under which he left the whole of his property to his two nephews, the sons of his deceased full brother of royal blood. Under Mahomedan law a will is not binding on the heirs (unless they have agreed to its terms), and each is entitled to his share as provided for by law. In this case, as the will had been kept secret, there could be no question of the consent of the younger half-brother, who was Iktdar-ul-Mulk. Another provision of Mahomedan law is that at the death of a father the surviving sons inherit to the exclusion of the predeceased son. In this case, therefore, Iktdar-ul-Mulk, the surving half-brother, claimed that the will leaving the property to the sons of the predeceased brother was illegal, and that he was the only heir to the titles and estates of his elder half-brother Rufia-ud-Deen. Sir Salar Jung, however, between whom and Iktdar-ul-Mulk there was no love lost, and who had no wish to increase his rival's power and influence, proceeded as Regent to recognise the two nephews, invested them with the titles of honour, and declared his intention of bestowing upon them the titles and dignities of their deceased uncle. Upon this Iktdar-ul-Mulk raised a strong protest, but finally matters were arranged by conferring upon Iktdar-ul-Mulk the titles and dignities, and by putting the two nephews in possession of the property.

Iktdar-ul-Mulk thereupon became Amir-i-Kabir I.I., and was the more inclined to agree to this arrangement because the two nephews were then both in their nonage, and had neither of them any children, so that in the ordinary course of nature either he or his sons would succeed to the Pagah property eventually. This arrangement was referred to the Viceroy for sanction, but in the order confirming it, it is expressly stated that if the statement is true that the will was not legal, the arrangement should hold force only for the term of the nephews lives. Subsequently in 1880 Iktdar-ul-Mulk sent up a long report showing his reasons for holding the will legal, but apparently no final order has ever been passed upon this. The new Amir-i-Kabir, therefore, gave up for the time his claim to the succession, and contented himself with the honour of being recognised as the head of the family and as such as co-Regent with Sir Salar Jung. He had, moreover, his own appanage, the revenue from which had considerably increased and was worth from four to five lakhs annually. In 1881 the elder of the two nephews died without heirs, and the survivor, Bashir-ud-Dowlah, the late Sir Asman Jah, succeeded to the whole of the Pagah property. At the end of the same year Iktdar-ul-Mulk also died leaving two sons; the present Sir Kurshed Jah, Amir-i-Kabir V., and Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the present Minister. Years went on and Sir Asman Jah still remained without issue, until six years ago a boy was born to him by his second wife, his first wife being an elder sister of the Nizam. This, therefore, is the condition of affairs at present, and the question likely to be raised is whether on the death of Sir Asman Jah his life interest in the Pagah districts, the revenues from which amount to about 25 lakhs annually, does not revert to the two sons of the late Iktdar-ul-Mulk. Of course there can be no question of the boys succeeding to the personalty of the late Sir Asman Jah, which is variously stated to amount to from 2 to 3 crores. The late Sir Asman Jah, although generous, was extravagant, and thinking possibly that after his death some such question might be raised, kept his generosity within the bounds of prudence, and every year put by a large proportion of his enormous revenue. Of course at this stage we have no intention of venturing any opinion as to the justice of the claim, but simply place the facts before our readers so that they may understand the position.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHINESE HADES.

In the last number of the Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Rev. G. W. Clarke gives a translation, with Chinese illustrations of a book called the Yu-Li or Precious Records. This work was compiled about A. D. 960—1127. Several editions of it have appeared, apparently unlike one another. The book is not to be bought but "great merit is attached to those who published and distribute it," and therefore it must be obtained by gift and not by purchase. The book is said to explain "the dark and doubtful portions of the "Ih-king" (the Classic of Changes by confucius); it is the instructor of the ignorant, a light to guide them in the path of virtue." It contains a description of the ten Halls of Judgment to each of the first nine of which was attached sixteen hells, to one or more of which the wicked are despatched for punishment, the tenth hall contains the wheel of transformation. The chapter on each hall begins with the name of its president, its position, its extent and an enumeration of the sixteen hells it contains. Next follows an address by the president to exhort the age, in which is enumerated the chief crimes judged in his hall and promises pardon to those who repent, vow never to sin again as in the past, and become vegetarians. This last condition is not however, invariable. Sometimes they are to buy coffins for the poor, and so on. Next follows a new decree specifying the punishments due to the specified sins. Here is a specimen from the fourth hall:—Those who kill the ox (which ploughs the field) or the dog (who watches the house), or animal life in general, their souls shall be placed before a mirror for reflection. After suffering the torments of the former hells, upon their arrival, a redhaired, black-faced demon shall cut such asunder from the head downwards. The suffering is intense. After healing, they shall be cast for ten years into a great hell, then in the scalding water hell for fifteen years. They shall appear before the judge, who shall condemn them to receive 1,500 calamities in the boundless hell. At the expiration of this term they shall be sent to the wheel of life and be born again as beasts."

The bulk of the work is taken up with concrete examples, chiefly of rewards and punishments for good or evil deeds experienced in this present life. Of these examples there are 160, some of which are very curious. Number nine gives an account of what Mr. Chang Ta, whose soul was taken away by a mistake, in the City of Suicides whither the judge of the first hall ordered a demon to guide him that he might tell people in the world what he had seen:—

"Every day, at the same time that their deaths took place, they felt the same kind of pains. Those who had hanged themselves, their tongues came out of their mouths, and blood gushed from their nostrils, eyes and ears. The guide remarked: 'Men imagine that death ends all, and when their souls arrive here it is too late to repent.'" Here is an example of the punishment of a fraudulent revenue Collector.

Mr. Lin, when in office at Chi Cheo, wrote to his servants to defraud the Government revenue and to take bribes of the people; by this means he soon became very rich. At the expiration of his term he was returning home with his goods, when suddenly a storm arose and nearly sunk the boat, a fire soon afterwards broke out and burnt all his goods, but did not injure the boat. In a note on this example Mr. Clarke says, "it is a known fact that for every hundred ounces of silver for taxes paid to the Government, from 180 to 300 ounces of silver are raised from the people." If a perusal of the Yu-Li will put an end to such rapacity as this, its distribution will be a national benefit.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LE MESURIER MATRIMONIAL CASE.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

In the Colombo action brought by the first Mrs. Le Mesurier against her husband for a judicial separation on the ground of alleged adultery on the part of the appellant on the 15th October 1895, with one Miss Alice Rivett Carnac, a decision of the Full Bench was given on Thursday last. In his answer, the defendant appellant admitted his marriage with Miss Carnac but denied that he committed adultery as he was lawfully married to her according to the Mohammedan law of marriage, he having been a Mohammedan prior to October 1895. The issues raised for trial at the District Court were whether the defendant appellant at the date of his second marriage was a Mohammedan, and whether that marriage was a lawful one.

The Chief Justice delivered his judgment as follows:—This is an action for a judicial separation by a wife against her husband. It appears that the husband, who was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, and whose original domicile was undoubtedly English, on the 15th October, 1895, went through a form of marriage according to the Mohammadan rites, with an English lady—Miss Rivett Carnac—while the marriage between himself and the plaintiff was still subsisting. It appears that shortly before this Mohammedan marriage the appellant, who had up to that time professed to be a Christian, had made a public profession of his conversion to Islam, and it is stated that Miss Rivett Carnac had also made her profession of the same faith. The respondent, the former wife, thereupon commenced an action in the District Court of Colombo for a judicial separation, alleging this act on the part of the appellant and the subsequent intercourse, which followed it and which it was admitted was continued up to the present time, as being adulterous and sufficient ground on which to base a decree of separation a *mensa et thoro*. At the trial certain issues were framed, of which it is only necessary to mention two—"whether on the 15th October, 1895, the defendant was a Mohammedan and as such entitled to marry more than one wife;" and secondly "assuming that he was so entitled, is not the plaintiff, a Christian woman, entitled to the relief she seeks." It seems to me

THE WORDS "CHRISTIAN WOMAN" ARE SUPERFLUOUS.

Even if plaintiff were an atheist her position with regard to this matter would have been the same. At the trial the controversy rested chiefly on these two heads of the first issue. In fact, that was the only question discussed and determined. The District Judge found that the defendant was not a "bona fide" Mohammedan and that even if he was, he was not entitled to marry more than one wife, and made a decree for judicial separation. The husband has appealed against it and it has been argued here that the District Judge was wrong on both points. For, for my own part, I am quite prepare to assume that the appellant's conversion to Islam was a "bona fide" one, though undoubtedly the cicumstance lends some colour to the suggestion that had the husband not failed in his suit for divorce his profession of the faith of Islam would have remained a pious opinion and never have been translated into any overt action. But as I said before, I am quite prepared to assume that his profession is a "bona fide" one, and it may be that according to the laws of this Island his going through the ceremony of marriage according to the rites of the Mohamedan faith did not involve him in any criminality—did not render him liable to a prosecution. But it is unnecessary in the view I take in this case to decide either of these questions. It seems to me, if the first issue were decided in the affirmative, still plaintiff would be

ENTITLED TO THE RELIEF WHICH SHE SEEKS.

The contract of marriage which was entered into between her and her husband, both of them being Christians at the time, and both of them being Europeans, was a contract that they would live with one another in that state which all civilised nations understand by marriage—that is, the one man will live with the one woman until the relationship is dissolved by death or by a decree of a competent Court. The appellant has sought to change the nature of that relationship and to introduce a second woman to share the privileges of matrimonial life. In other words, he was sought to make an English wife a member of a harem. Now, it seems to me that such a proceeding is altogether inconsistent with the marriage relationship as understood by civilised nations and as understood by the parties themselves when they contracted the marriage. I care not by what name the connection with the second woman is called, but it renders it altogether impossible for the wife with any self-respect to continue to be his wife and fulfil the duties of wife. That being so, I am of opinion that

HER POSITION HAS BEEN RENDERED INTOLERABLE

and that such a state of things is sufficient according to the Roman Dutch Law and according to the Law of all civilised countries, to support a decree for separation *mensa et thoro*. It was suggested that this Conrt had no jurisdiction, and reliance was placed upon the judgment of the Privy Council in the case between the same parties, in which it was held that the courts of this island had no jurisdiction to decree a divorce between parties who were not domiciled here. But this is not an action for divorce. This is an action in which the remedy sought for is not a dissolution of the marriage. It does not alter the status of parties who are at liberty at any time to make up their domestic differences and to resume cohabitation. The judgement of the Privy Council to which I have referred acknowledges and lays down that in the case of persons whose residence was one of a permanent character or in a place other than that of their domicile, the Courts of that place have jurisdiction to grant remedies for matrimonial misconduct which fall short of the dissolution of marriage. There is no question that the residence of the appellant is in this Island, and that it is of a permanent character. He himself avers, I observe, in his evidence that he has permanent interests in this Island, and has the intention of making it his permanent home, and further he has said that his domicile is now in this Island. Therefore, the objection to the jurisdiction of the Courts of this Islands, does not come with a good grace from him. But as I said before, whether his domicile was here or not is immaterial. The evidence is of such a character as to give the Courts of this Island jurisdiction to grant such remedy as is prayed for by appellant. In my opinion the appeal must be dismissed.

The Puisne Justices agreed with the Chief Justice in their judgments.

THE ART OF INDIAN DANCING.

The following are the views of "a cultured Native gentleman" on this vexed question which are published by the "West Coast Spectator." The Social Reformers of Southern India have taken into their category of reforms the Nautch as one of the most important items, if not the most important item. They seem to consider that the practice of nautch entertainments is the root of all evil in societies and by discountenancing it the best reform will be effected in the land. I have been carefully observing the hubub these reformers have been making in newspapers on this subject and I have been simply laughing at their simplicity. The utmost they will be able to do in the matter is that they may joint together as members of a Reform Society and check this nautch entertainment in public in their houses. Nothing more. The art of dancing will never be the worse for it. It will have its votaries and there will be a great public patronage outside the pale of the reform band. This spirit I should, consider, is the outcome of Western Education. I never thought that any prejudice is generated by English Education. Be it what it may, the reformers have never gone into the subject of the art of dancing in the light in which it ought to have been entered. With a little or much of Western Education the Social Reformers, with a great prejudice, consider everything bad that was existing in our society from time immemorial. This is only an instance of it. There are four Upavedas, Gandharva Veda, Ayur Veda, and Dhanur Veda. All these tend to the attainment of Veda or *jnanam i.e.* salvation. If otherwise, they would never have been given the name of *Upavedas*. I do not now enter in detail to show how each of them tends to salvation but shall take up only Gandharva Veda which is our subject. Gandharva Veda as the word implies is the Veda of the Gandharvas *i.e.* celestial beings proverbial for music and dancing, sciences of great perfection in India alone. It is a science handed down to the world by those celestial beings called Gandharvas. Among men he that became

A GREAT PROPOUNDER OF THE ART OF DANCING

is a great sage called Bharatha whose name is still associated with Dancing as Bharatha Natyam. If, as these people of the reform band say, it is degrading and vicious the celestials and even sages would never have given it out to the world. That it confers happiness is unquestionable. It is happiness that every one in his heart of heart seeks. Happiness or bliss is the natural state of the soul. The Upanishads declare the soul is Existence, Intelligence and Bliss. By attending to Gandharva Veda we are transported entirely with joy and remain in communion with our soul for some time. For this, we should well appreciate the Art which will slowly bring in us concentration of attention. This concentration of attention is the stepping stone for salvation. The Bhara the Natyam or Dancing produces concentration of attention more easily. It appeals to the first of the senses I mean the eye and through it touches the mind. All the senses are thereby abstracted. There is thus a complete absorption into the soul for the time being. Little by little this becomes deeper and deeper and when it is diverted towards God you will become a great Bhaktha i. e. one whose attention is centered on God at all times, a devout devotee. Apart from this the nautch is not intended for any other purpose. People do not rightly understand things and begin to preach before they learn. I trust the Devastanams will not make any deviation from their established custom on account of the hollow noise of these reformers in newspapers. What practice is there which has been introduced on sound principles that has not been abused by excess? This is also an instance of abuse of the kind. This is no reason why the whole practice should be decried and its prestige and ancient origin obliterated.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE COMPETITION.

(GLOSTERS VS. DALHOUSIE.)

The result of this game provided one of the greatest surprises of the season—this being the first game the Military have lost. The defeat was a most decisive one, the score being three goals to nil. Losing the toss the Dalhouse started the ball from the north goal against a strong south wind. To the civilians left wing fell the brunt of the attack, and it was their short passing which did most damage. For the first five minutes the Dalhousie did all the pressing, and during that time notched their first goal, a last pass to the centre enabling Stimpson to secure first honours. Following up their success the civilian forwards maintained their combination, and splendidly led by their halves kept the opposing backs busy—a hot shot by Stimpson hit the bar, and in clearing a corner was conceded. Working this away the Military took up the running, but well watched by the halves were not dangerous; a smart return by Tannahill raises the siege, but Cooper with a long kick gave Cousens a chance of rushing. Noble, however, kept him off, and Brown with a drop kick sent the ball to his right wing, where W. Brown and Platnauer were waiting. Eluding the half by a short pass, Platnauer gave Stimpson an opening, and when tackled that player passed out to his left wing, and Hull and Lindsay carried the ball up the field. A hot shot by the latter looked promising, but was stopped. Almost immediately after a centre by Lindsay let Stimpson put in the second goal.

Things looked bad for the Glosters, but they pulled themselves together, and the exchanges became more even. Smart play to the Military right wing made things look up. Oakley to save gave a corner which proved fruitless, and a run in by the left wing caused Brown to concede another. A goal kick relieved the presure, and the civilians again had an innings, their left wing being conspicuous. A spell in mid-field afforded a diversion, the halves on both sides doing good work. The interval was then announced.

Cousens restarted the ball, and a smart dash with the assistance of his inside men set the pace, but, Grieg came to the fore and allowed Noble to clear. The Military, however, meant business, and working hard were most pressing in their attentions. Brown had to step out to a couple of shots, but had plenty of time to send the ball away. As soon as the effort slackened the Dalhousie retaliated. Passing with good judgment their attack was strong, but Cooper and Cleaver showed their mettle, and kicking strong gained their side a deal of ground, but the ball was quickly returned. Play was very fast, and both goal-keepers were called upon. Some long passing by the Glosters, and rushes by their inside men made things more exciting, but the backs soon settled to these tactics, and taking their men, let the goal-keeper clear easily. A good run on the right wing beat the half, but Oakley got the ball into touch in time. From the throw out a corner followed, which well put in caused a scrimmage in the mouth of goal, but the ball was worked away, and keeping well in line the civilians took the ball down, and eventually Hull sent in a shot which the goal-keeper ran out to. Picking up he was hampered by his backs, and the ball rebounding off one of them rolled towards goal, and before the custodian could get back to his place. Stimpson rushed in and landed the leather in the net. Encouraged by their success the civilians worked well together, and Cooper and Clever had to keep on the move. A long kick by the former let his right wing well away, but instead of centring sharply they indulged in short passing, and eventually a penalty for offside enabled the Dalhousie to relieve. A combined rush looked bad for the Glosters, but over-eagerness put one of the players beyond the backs, and he was penalised. The free kick favoured Cousens, who attempted to get through by himself; the shot at goal, however, went wide. A couple of corners in favour of the Military gave their opponents some trouble to clear, but it was done successfully. Even exchanges followed, but the Glosters were not able to make up the lost ground, and the game eventually ended by three goals to nil against them.

SIR SALTER PYNE ON AFGHANISTAN.

Sir T. Sayter Pyne, Chief Engineer to the Amir of Afghanistan, was present on the 13th July at a meeting of the Birmingham Association of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is an honorary member. Addressing those present, he said when the steam-engine was first introduced into Afghanistan the native thought it was simply an implement for making wind, and so it was reported to the Amir. The Afghans now were not only turning out steam-engines but coins that would not be a disgrace to more civilised countries. They were also producing field-guns, rifles, and cartridges, which some day would be used against the enemies of England. He did not think any greater proof of the Amir's loyalty to England could be obtained than what His Highness had done during the last frontier disturbances. A more faithful ally of England he did not think it was possible to find. The hatred of Englishmen which existed a few years ago was being rapidly dispelled through the far-sightedness of the Amir and the help which the engineers of England had given him.

INTERVIEW WITH HOBSON.

HOW THE MERIMAC WAS SUNK.

The New York Herald's Correspondent interviewed Lieutenant Hobson on Wednesday evening after he had presented his report to Admiral Sampson. Although very modest about his own share in the Merrimac exploit, Lieutenant Hobson spoke in glowing terms of the courage of his crew.

"The more I think about it," he said, "the more marvellous it seems that we should be alive. It was about three in the morning when the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of Morro Castle. A deathlike stillness prevailed, and so dark was it that we could scarcely see the headland. We had arranged to drop our starboard anchor at a certain point to the right of the channel, reverse the engines, and then swing the Merrimac around, sinking her directly across the channel. This plan was adhered to, but circumstances rendered its execution impossible. When the Merrimac poked her nose into the channel our troubles commenced. The deadly stillness was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us from the shore. I made her out to be a picket boat. She ran close up under the stern of the Merrimac, and fired several shots from what seemed to be three-pounder guns. The Merrimac's rudder was carried away by this fire, and that is why the collier was not sunk across the channel. We did not discover the loss of the rudder until Murphy cast anchor. We then found that the Merrimac would not answer her helm, and were compelled to make the best of the situation.

"The run up the channel was very exciting. The picket bo

WRITERS AND READERS.

ADMIRERS of Japanese art will be interested in the productions from Mr. Michael Tomkinson's collection, which are to be published this month in two volumes by Mr. George Allen. This publication has been in hand for three years, and has excited no little curiosity in art circles for the reason that the publication is one of the best in Europe. The price of the ordinary copies, of which only 200 are to be printed, is six guineas. Mr. Gleeson White has designed an end-paper and has contributed an article on Ivories. There will be 147 photogravure plates, and a surimono in color by Griggs.

Professor Moses Coit Tyler's book, entitled Glimpses of England, will be issued in a few days by Messrs. Putnam. It is dedicated to Mr. Edmund Gosse, with the grasp of a friendly hand across the sea. Professor Tyler gives numerous anecdotes of persons he met during his three years's residence in Great Britain. Spurgeon on one occasion was urging upon his congregation the duty of individual effort without depending on organisations and committees. Why, he said, if the Lord had given the building of Noah's Ark into the hands of a committee it would not have been finished yet. Professor Tyler thinks that Longfellow is the only American literary name that may be mentioned in England with as much certainty of recognition as the name of Shakespeare. After him comes Washington Irving.

The complete manuscript of Mr. F. G. Jackson's Three Years at the North Pole has been received by Messrs. Harper, and there is every reason to believe that the book will be published this autumn. It will be issued in two volumes. There will be reproductions of a large number of photographs taken by Mr. Jackson and his officers in the Polar regions, and in addition several illustrations by Mr. R. W. Macbeth.

Mr. William M. Laffan in his introduction to the £100 work on Oriental Ceramic Art, to be published by Messrs. Appleton, states that the late Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, was the first American to create a collecton of Oriental ceramics. Mr. Walters, wanting an authoritative book on the subject, heard from Professor Franks, of the British Museum, of a translation of the Tao Shuo, by Dr. Stephen W. Bushell, who, by the way, was for twenty-five years medical officer of the British Legation at Peking. Dr. Bushell's work will therefore be incorporated in the publication. The first President of the United States was very fond of china, and some of his pieces are preserved in the National Museum at Washington.

Several interesting biographies will be published in the autumn. That of the late Bishop of Wakefield is being written by his son, Mr. F. D. How, and will be issued in September by Messrs. Isbister. The Life of Professor Huxley is nearly completed, nine-tenths of the manuscript being now in the printer's hands. Good progress has also been made with the Life of Lord Randolph Churchill, but the date of its publication is rather uncertain.

Mr. Lacy Hillier, who is well known on the cycling track, the golf green, and in Throgmorton-street, is writing a book on The Art of Ease in Cycling. In this book he will try to instruct the slow rider how to improve in speed, the fast rider how to ride with greater comfort, the tourist how to cover distances and climb hills, the physically weak how to economise and develop their powers, and the physically strong how to best apply their strength. The book will contain numerous illustrations and will probably be out this month.

Three stories by Mrs. Oliphant will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan. They are entitled That Little Cutty, Isabel Dysart, and Dr. Barrere, and will be issued in one volume. Among Messrs. Macmillan's forthcoming publications is a handbook of metallurgy by Dr. Carl Schnabel, of the Royal Prussian Board of Mines. This has been translated by Mr. Henry Louis, Professor of Mining at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle. The first part deals with copper, lead, silver, and gold, and will contain 571 illustrations.

The officials at the Russian Embassy are considerably interested in the Jane Naval War Game, which Messrs. Sampson Low are to issue this autumn. Mr. F. T. Jane, in his prefatory remarks, says that the complication of sea problems and the tremendous elements of chance that exist side by side with the most scientifically worked out dispositions, have hitherto proved insurmountable barriers to the evolution of a game suitable for general use. His rules have been revised and approved by the Grand Duke Alexander, of the Russian Navy, by Captain H. J. May and Prince Louis of Battenberg, of the Royal Navy, and by Lieutenant R. Kawashima, of the Japanese Navy. Mr. Jane delivered an address on the principles of the Spiel at the Royal United Service Institution some time ago.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's next book will be made up of a number of short stories, the majority of which have already been published in the magazines. It is hardly necessary to say that nearly all of them relate to incidents occurring in Wessex. Mr. Hardy is now at Dorchester arranging the materials for his new novel, which will, it is said, bear no resemblance whatever to either Tess or Jude the Obscure. He is returning to his old style.

As the American amateur golf champion, Mr. H. J. Whigham, is now a prisoner in Cuba, he has been unable to revise the proofs of his book on How to Play Golf, and this has necessarily resulted in delay in publication. Mr. Whigham, who was born in Edinburgh, has twice won the American championship. A feature of the book will be the illustrations. These are reproductions of pictures of the most eminent golfers at play. They have been taken from long films, such as are used in the cinematograph, and consequently give with unusual accuracy the real position of player, club, and ball in every part of the swing.

Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet's collection of studies, entitled The Standard of Life, will be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan. The author states that the object of the book is to assist those who have had no preliminary training in economics to understand present-day questions of social welfare. The contents are made known by the chapter headings. Some of these are:—The burden of small debts, The education of women, The lines of industrial conflict, and The industrial training of women. Mrs. Bosanquet has added as an appendix a translation of a passage from Xenophon's Memorabilia, which seems to her to contain guidance for social reformers as appropriate now as it was 2,000 years ago.

The Duenna of a Genius, by M. E. Francis, will be published next month by Messrs. Harper.—In the Sargasso Sea, by Mr. T. A. Janvier, will be found to be a novel dealing with the adventures of an engineer wrecked near the ocean graveyard. Messrs. Constable are preparing for early issue Caleb West: Master Diver, by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, a well-known American painter and writer.—Mr. Anthony Hope's new novel, Rupert of Hentzau, is to be published by Arrowsmith on the 25th inst. On the same day a new uniform edition of The Prisoner of Zenda, illustrated, as the new work is, by the American artist Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, will be published.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish M. Filon's The Modern French Drama shortly. The author's main object is to show how naturalism, the new comedy, and certain other forms are being superseded by the romantic revival, as illustrated, for example, in the two masterpieces Le Cheminean and Cyrano de Bergerac, now to be seen in London. One of M. Filon's chapters is a discussion upon the authors—Richepin and Rostand—of these two plays. The subjects of the other chapters are Dumas and Augier, Naturalism on the Stage, the Theatre Libre, the New Comedy, and Round about the Theatres. The author does not attempt to give a history of the French stage of the period, but to present to the English reader an account of what he is not likely to know, giving a few suggestions as to the origin of the chief features in the existing movement. The volume contains an introduction written by My W. L. Courtney.

In a few days Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will bring out a new edition of George Eliot's translation of Strauss's Life of Jesus. The editor is Professor Pfleiderer, whose earlier edition of the work, published by the same firm in 1893, has for some years been out of print. George Eliot's admirable translation of an epoch-making book was first published in the summer of 1846. The circumstances of its composition are among the most interesting in literary history. Four years earlier young Mary Ann Evans had abandoned the established religion, having been influenced perhaps chiefly, by her study of Charles Hannell's recently published. Inquiry into Christian origins, a work which was promptly translated into German, with a preface by Strauss. Charles Hennell was one of the Bray circle, her intimacy with which counted for much in George Eliot's intellectual development. The Life has in many respects become antiquated. But it will always be a classic. And George Eliot's translation will still have its readers—few, may be, but fit.

The Play of Animals is the title of a curious and interesting book which Professor Groos has written, and which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will bring out. It is, it seems, the first work specially written on the subject. The author describes his purpose as being to establish the conception of play on a basis of natural science: to develop a system of animal play for the first time on the biological theory as a basis; to treat of the psychological aspects of play, and investigate the subtleties of make-believe. An introduction to the book is written by Mr. Mark Baldwin.

Mrs. Meynell and Mr. W. Hyde, the illustrator of George Meredith's Nature Poems, have collaborated in a work which Messrs. Constable and Co. will publish early in the autumn. The drawings are London Impressions, for which Mrs. Meynell writes the letterpress.

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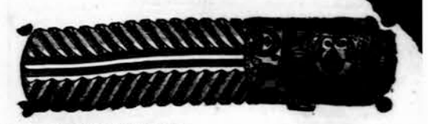

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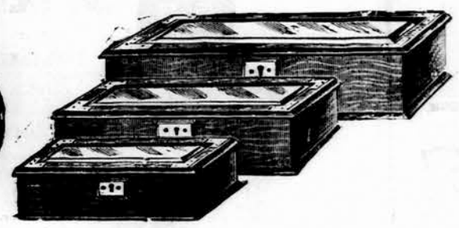

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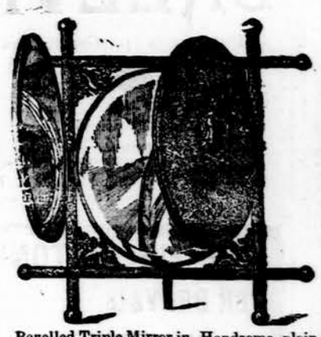

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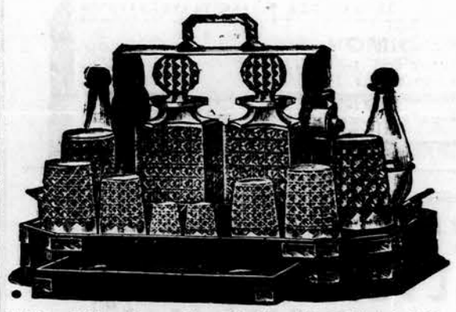

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